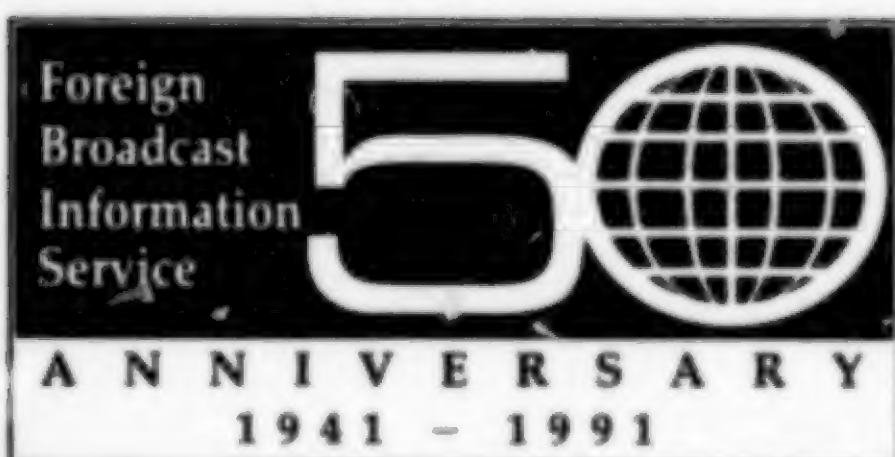




Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-215
Wednesday
6 November 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-215

CONTENTS

6 November 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Government Reacts to Postponement of Bush Visit	1
Hopes for 'Early' Rescheduling [KYODO]	1
Economic Officials Disappointed [KYODO]	1
Foreign Minister Watanabe Comments to Reporters	1
Regrets Delay of Bush Visit [KYODO]	1
Wants SRV Aid Resumed [KYODO]	2
Possible Sanctions Against Yugoslavia [KYODO]	2
Outlines Policies [KYODO]	3
Explains Recruit, 'Irresponsible' Remarks [Tokyo TV]	3
New Finance Minister Stresses Amends' for WWII [KYODO]	4
Opposes Consumption Tax Hike [KYODO]	4
Trade Minister 'Unlikely' To Change Policies [KYODO]	4
New Cabinet 'Reticent' Over Rice Initiatives [KYODO]	5
Farm Minister Notes 'Reservations' [KYODO]	6
New Defense Chief Gives Agenda, Affirms Policy [Tokyo TV]	6
Miyazawa Instructs Ministers To Quit Factions [KYODO]	7
Asks For Limited Stock Dealings [KYODO]	7
Watanabe Called On To Resign Faction Post [KYODO]	7
Opposition Leaders Comment on New Cabinet [Tokyo TV]	7
Business Leaders Urge Concessions on Rice Trade [KYODO]	8
Business Looks To Miyazawa To Stimulate Economy [KYODO]	8
Union Chief Urges Respect for National Consensus [KYODO]	8
CPC Official Reaffirms Personnel Exchanges [KYODO]	9

North Korea

Foreign Ministry Statement on U.S. Exercise [Pyongyang Radio]	9
Counterattack Threatened Against 'War Frenzies' [Pyongyang Radio]	10
U.S. Troop Transfer Termed 'Grave Challenge' [KCNA]	11
Next Round of Normalization Talks With Japan Set [KCNA]	11
CPC Jiangsu Provincial Delegation Returns Home [Pyongyang Radio]	11
Kim Il-sung Sends Greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev [KCNA]	11
Kim Il-sung Receives Reply Message From Sihanouk [Pyongyang Radio]	12
Romanian, Japanese, Nigerian Delegations Arrive [KCNA]	12
Kim Il-sung Replies to Foreign Leaders' Greetings [KCNA]	12
South's 'Three Principles' Doctrine Denounced [KCNA]	12
Women To Attend 9 Nov Panmunjom Contact Named [KCNA]	13
Sinuiju Officials Praised for Supporting Railways [Pyongyang Radio]	14
Seminar Held for Youths on Kim Chong-il Letter [KCNA]	14
Kim Chong-il's Agricultural Guidance Lauded [Pyongyang Radio]	15
October Production of Metal Increases [KCNA]	17
KCNA Reviews 4 Nov NODONG SINMUN	17

South Korea

Seoul To Press for 'Six Points' in N-S Pact [YONHAP]	17
South 'Can Show Flexibility' in Panmunjom Talks [Seoul Radio]	18
Soviets Favor Nuclear Inspection in Both Koreas [YONHAP]	18

Soviet Admiral Urges Naval Arms Control Talks	[YONHAP]	18
USSR 'Flexible' on U.S. Withdrawal From ROK	[YONHAP]	19
Soviet Commander on Easing Tensions in Korea	[YONHAP]	20
Cites Troop Reductions in Far East	[YONHAP]	20
Talks With Defense Minister	[TONG-A ILBO 6 Nov]	20
ROK, U.S., Japan Discuss Security Cooperation	[YONHAP]	21
Officials Describe North Korean Explosion	[YONHAP]	21
Defector Says No 'Reformers' in North	[THE KOREA HERALD 6 Nov]	22
Student Defectors From North Offer Views	[Seoul TV]	23
Kim Yong-sam Entertains U.S., Japanese Envoys	[THE KOREA TIMES 6 Nov]	25
Financial Firms Face Discrimination Overseas	[YONHAP]	25
Daily Discusses Ruling Party Factional Alliance	[THE KOREA TIMES 5 Nov]	26

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Khin Nyunt Comments on 'Human Rights' Efforts	[Rangoon TV]	27
More MP's Sign Statement on 'Exile Group'	[Rangoon Radio]	27
Rangoon Commander Explains 'Prevailing Situation'	[Rangoon Radio]	28

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Former Minister on Preventing Trade Protectionism	[BERNAMA]	29
---	-----------	----

Singapore

Government 'Understands' Bush Trip Postponement	[Singapore Radio]	29
---	-------------------	----

Cambodia

Defense Ministry Spokesman on UN Body's Role	[Phnom Penh Radio]	29
Relations With SRV After Peace Accord Viewed	[Bangkok THE NATION 4 Nov]	30
CPP Central Committee Thanks Vietnamese Party	[Phnom Penh Radio]	31
UN Mission Visits Prey Veng Province	[SPK]	32
All Sides Urged To Implement Peace Accords	[Phnom Penh Radio]	32
Army Meeting Supports Party Political Platform	[Phnom Penh Radio]	32
Postwar Political Developments Previewed	[Bangkok THE NATION 1 Nov]	33

Indonesia

UN Envoy Explains Position on Portugal's Visit	[ANTARA]	34
Alatas Seeks UN Mediation	[Jakarta Radio]	35
Civil Servants 'Free' To Join Political Parties	[Jakarta Radio]	35

Laos

PASASON Lauds Joint-PRC Boundary Treaty	[Vientiane Radio]	35
Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Silk Weaving Seminar	[KPL]	36
Southern Electrification Project Progress Cited	[KPL]	36
Deputy Prime Minister Speaks at Dam Inauguration	[Vientiane Radio]	36
Cadre Role in Building Grass Roots Detailed	[PASASON 28 Oct]	37

Philippines

Senators Say Bases Conversion Authority Needed	[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 5 Nov]	38
Aquino Hails Miyazawa as Japanese Prime Minister	[KYODO]	38
Debt Rescheduling Agreement With Canada Reached	[BUSINESS WORLD 31 Oct]	39
Abadia Affirms 'Stable' Security Situation	[Quezon City Radio]	39

Justice Secretary Says Marcos To Get Fair Trial [Manila Radio]	39
Editorial Views Imelda's Homecoming 'Carnival' [THE CHRONICLE 5 Nov]	40
Columnist Views Politics of Marcos's Return [PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 6 Nov]	41
De Villa Favors Keeping Ban on Former Army Head [Manila Radio]	42
Communist Rebels Set Agenda for Peace Talks [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 3 Nov]	42
Nine People Killed in Laguna, Cagayan Clashes [DIYARIO FILIPINO 5 Nov]	43
Muslim Rebels Surrender in Cotabato [MANILA BULLETIN 1 Nov]	43

Thailand

Foreign Minister on Logging Concessions in Burma [Bangkok Radio]	44
Dismisses Army Radio Commentary [THE NATION 6 Nov]	44
Army Radio Seeks To Discourage Logging in Burma [Bangkok Radio]	44
Farm Minister on Fighting Trade Protectionism [THE NATION 6 Nov]	45
Paper Examines Cabinet Decision on Patent Bill [SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN 27 Oct-2 Nov] ...	46
Deputy Commerce Minister on SRV Trade Ties [Bangkok Radio]	46
Paper Downplays Fears of SRV-PRC Alliance [THE NATION 5 Nov]	46
Saudis Agree To Issue Visas for Thai Maids [THE NATION 5 Nov]	47
Iran 'Interested' in Building Refinery in South [BANGKOK POST 5 Nov]	47
Commerce Ministry Announces Tapioca Trade Policy [THE NATION 6 Nov]	48
Cabinet Approves New Commercial Centers [Bangkok Radio]	48

Vietnam

Radio Comments on SRV Delegation's PRC Visit [Hanoi International]	48
NHAN DAN Editorial Welcomes Visit to PRC [Hanoi Radio]	49
Further on Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet Visit to PRC [cross-reference]	50
Construction on PRC Railway Link Starts [Hanoi International]	50
ASEAN Membership Supported by Malaysia [Hanoi Radio]	50
Lao Cultural Delegation Visits 10 Oct-5 Nov [VNA]	50
Indonesian Forestry Ministry Delegation Visits [VNA]	50
Australia Plans To Open New Trade Offices [Hanoi Radio]	51
Medical-Pharmaceutical Seminar Held With France [VNA]	51
Netherlands Government Grants Aid for Fertilizer [VNA]	51
QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Boat People Issue [Hanoi Radio]	51
Northern Provinces Enjoy Bumper Rice Crop [Hanoi TV]	52
Industrial Output Value for Past 10 Months Cited [VNA]	53
Nguyen Van Linh at Ho Chi Minh City Congress [Hanoi Radio]	53
Le Phuoc Tho at Seminar on Front Organizations [Hanoi Radio]	55
Vu Oanh Attends An Giang Party Congress [Hanoi TV]	55
Dong Nai Holds Second-Round Party Congress [Hanoi Radio]	56
VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 5 Nov	56

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Hawke Comments on Bush Trip Postponement [Melbourne International]	58
--	----

Fiji

China Wants Greater Presence in Fiji Market [AFP]	58
---	----

Papua New Guinea

Government To Send More Troops to Bougainville [Melbourne International]	58
BRA Rebels Attack Security Forces Camp [Melbourne International]	59

Tonga

Country Plans To Launch Communications Satellite [AFP]	59
--	----

Japan

Government Reacts to Postponement of Bush Visit

Hopes for 'Early' Rescheduling

OW0611031591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0147 GMT
6 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Japan hopes that U.S. President George Bush will find an early date to reschedule his visit to Japan, following notification that he will be unable to arrive in late November as planned, the top government spokesman said Wednesday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said he expects newly elected Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to engage in important talks with Bush but the delay would not effect bilateral relations.

The U.S. Government has informed Japan that Bush's four-nation Asia-Pacific visit would be postponed, though no reason was given, he said.

In Washington, White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Bush's tour of Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and Australia was being rescheduled due to uncertainty over the congressional calendar.

Bush had been tentatively scheduled to arrive in Japan on November 29 for a three-day visit.

The U.S. Congress is expected to wrap up business November 28.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters that the postponement of Bush's visit will not affect U.S.-Japan relations.

Miyazawa said the putting off of the U.S. presidential Asian tour is a purely domestic issue, and added that he doesn't know any of the details behind the decision.

Economic Officials Disappointed

OW0611062191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT
6 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Japanese officials in charge of economic affairs Wednesday expressed disappointment over the postponement of U.S. President George Bush's trip to Japan.

The officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Ministry, and the Finance Ministry were commenting on the White House announcement that Bush has postponed a trip to Asia and Australia scheduled to begin late this month.

They had been hoping that the Bush visit would lead to a breakthrough in the stalled bilateral negotiations on opening Japan's rice market and reducing Japan's large trade surplus with the United States.

The Japanese trade surplus has been increasing since early this year, stirring strong criticism against Japan in the automobile, auto parts, and other U.S. industries.

MITI had planned to have Japanese automakers announce programs for expansion of auto parts imports from the U.S. in order to quell U.S. criticism.

But that opportunity for Japan-U.S. industrial cooperation is lost now that the visit is postponed, MITI officials said.

At the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, officials said the postponement of the visit is likely to temporarily lessen pressure on Japan to open its rice market.

This is because the Bush visit was to have coincided with the scheduled publication late this month of a farm trade agreement being worked out by Arthur Dunkel, Director General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), for the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks in Geneva.

The agreement is expected to propose tariffication of all nontariff barriers, which could eventually lead to the collapse of Japan's policy of maintaining self-sufficiency in rice.

The officials said, however, that the U.S. will demand tough concessions from Japan on farm trade when new Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa visits Washington eventually for talks with President Bush.

Finance Ministry officials regretted that an opportunity was lost for Japan-U.S. summit talks on aid to the beleaguered Soviet economy and policies toward China.

Foreign Minister Watanabe Comments to Reporters

Regrets Delay of Bush Visit

OW0611083891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT
6 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—New Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe proposed Wednesday that Japan and the United States become "partners in global leadership."

Watanabe made the remarks to reporters following Washington's announcement earlier in the day that U.S. President George Bush's visit to Japan, originally planned for late November, would be postponed.

"Japan had been very much looking forward to President Bush's visit as an opportunity to strengthen the bonds of the Japan-U.S. relationship and to further our dialogue as partners in global leadership," he said.

While Japanese and U.S. officials have often referred to a bilateral "global partnership," Watanabe's reference to joint "leadership" underlined new Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's campaign pledge to consolidate a relationship of equality with the United States.

Watanabe said that while the postponement of Bush's visit was "regrettable" in light of Japanese expectations. Washington has assured Tokyo the move was entirely due to domestic constraints on the U.S.

"It's not something that would give rise to any particular problem in Japan-U.S. relations," he said.

Watanabe noted Japan still expects that a string of top U.S. officials will be visiting Japan in November and December, including Secretary of State James Baker on November 10-11.

"So many people are coming that it will almost seem as if the White House is moving to Japan," he said.

Asked if Miyazawa might visit the U.S. before Bush makes a trip to Japan, Watanabe said, "that could be the case, depending on the circumstances." Watanabe added, however, that he had not yet consulted "in detail" with Miyazawa about a possible U.S. visit.

Watanabe pledged that he would follow the foreign policy line laid down by Miyazawa, despite differences on specific issues that emerged during the recent campaign when they competed for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party presidency.

Noting that he received only a third of the party vote compared to the half garnered by Miyazawa, he said it is only "democratic" for the minority to respect the views of the majority if the two are to work together.

"If our opinions were totally divergent, I would not have accepted a cabinet post in the first place," Watanabe said.

"While there may have been some differences in the way we expressed ourselves, the direction is the same," he said.

Wants SRV Aid Resumed

OW0611091091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, November 6 KYODO—New Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Wednesday he will strive to bring about a resumption of Japanese aid to Vietnam "as soon as possible."

Watanabe suggested in an interview with KYODO news service that a resumption of aid to Vietnam is necessary in part to stem the flow of refugees from that country to Japan and elsewhere.

He also said normalized relations between Japan and Vietnam are important because "Vietnam is a country of 60 million people, second in size only to Indonesia in Southeast Asia."

Watanabe noted with irony that the Foreign Ministry had pleaded with him in vain to cancel his visit to

Vietnam in May of last year, in which he discussed with Vietnamese leaders a resumption of Japanese aid, cut off in 1979.

Japan is waiting for a go-ahead from international financial institutions before extending Hanoi assistance. The United States has been blocking the process, pending a resolution of its bilateral issues with Vietnam.

On relations with the Soviet Union, Watanabe said he considers it possible that "in the not-so-distant future" Moscow would recognize Japanese "residual sovereignty" over four islands off Hokkaido occupied by the Soviets since the end of World War II.

Watanabe suggested that growing anxiety and resentment among Soviet residents of the islands over their possible transfer to Japan could be reduced if they had "correct information" on the history of their seizure from Japan, which Watanabe said violated international law.

He said it is impossible for Japan to extend massive financial assistance to the Soviet Union as long as it remains unclear "who is going to borrow it, how is it going to be used, who is going to pay it back."

On ties with North Korea, Watanabe said Pyongyang must accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities as "an absolute condition" for normalization of Tokyo-Pyongyang relations.

Possible Sanctions Against Yugoslavia

OW0611095591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Wednesday warned that Japan may soon impose economic sanctions on Yugoslavia as noncoercive international efforts to end the bloodshed there have so far failed.

"Japan will decide the measures it will take in coordination with the EC (European Community) and other countries concerned," Watanabe said in a statement released by the Foreign Ministry.

Ministry sources said the EC may announce its sanctions at a foreign ministerial meeting Friday.

Watanabe said Japan feels "deep concern" about the failure of a recent EC-brokered peace conference and the continuation of civil war there despite repeated ceasefire arrangements.

He also expressed concern that "tension between Yugoslavia and its surrounding countries is increasing." Diplomatic sources said he was referring particularly to increasing tension between Yugoslavia and neighboring Hungary.

Outlines Policies

OW0511144291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT
5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan's new foreign minister said Tuesday he will demand the release of Myanmar's [Burma's] dissident leader Aung San Suu Kyi from her two-year house arrest, and will urge the nation's military rulers to hand over power to her party.

Michio Watanabe, who took the foreign affairs portfolio Tuesday along with the post of deputy prime minister, made the statement at a news conference immediately after he formally accepted a request from new Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to take the posts.

"I would like to urge Myanmar's rulers to submit to the results of the (May 1990) general elections, because they lost the election," he said, referring to the junta's refusal to recognize the victory of Aung San Suu Kyi's party, the National League for Democracy.

"If they refuse to accept the results, I believe, they will duly have no alternative but to suffer sanctions from the international community," he said, in response to a question on how Japan would respond to human right abuses in Myanmar.

"When I visited Myanmar in August of last year, I conveyed to Myanmar leaders various requests, including a demand for the improvement of Aung San Suu Kyi's human rights situation," he said.

Aung San Suu Kyi, the symbol of the nation's nonviolent resistance to the military rulers, has been isolated for two years and there are conflicting reports she is on a hunger strike to protest the human rights records of the military junta.

She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in October for her passive resistance to the junta.

Watanabe said he generally wanted to see a more active foreign policy for the country. "I would like to lead the Foreign Ministry to conduct a more animated diplomacy which could win greater confidence for Japan from the international community," he said.

He brushed off questions about his controversial comments that American blacks irresponsibly filed bankruptcy. "I did not have any intention to discriminate against the blacks," he said.

"I immediately rescinded the remarks on the spot at a seminar of the Liberal Democratic Party in Karuizawa," Watanabe said.

"I am sorry that my comments caused annoyance to American citizens. The terms I had used then were not appropriate. I am aware that I have to carry out my duties with much sensitivity in my statements," he said.

After the comment caused an international stir "I came to accept the seat on a council of a medical university run predominately for black students in Nashville, Tennessee," he said.

That responsibility gave him "the privilege of providing (financial) contributions to some underprivileged people (in the U.S.)," Watanabe said.

"I am aware that there are many respectable minority leaders in the world; I would like to help contribute to increasing the prosperity of the world in conjunction with these people," he said.

Explains Recruit, 'Irresponsible' Remarks

OW0611022591 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1515 GMT 5 Nov 91

[News conference by Michio Watanabe, new deputy prime minister and foreign minister, with unidentified reporters, at the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo on 5 November—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Several Diet members—including you, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister—who are rumored to have been involved in the unlisted Recruit-Cosmos stocks dealing, have been appointed cabinet members for the first time. My first question is what is your opinion on this? Another point about which I would like to ask—once again, what has happened to the Recruit Company's donations, including funds used for purchasing fund-raising party tickets?

[Watanabe] When it comes to something that seems to have standards but actually does not, and something that seems to lack standards but for which there actually are standards, the point at issue after all is whether or not those involved in the scandal have been exonerated by this election, which might be taken as kind of baptism. And I think that this has probably settled the issue for now.

Moreover, for those of us who have been involved in what you have just mentioned, we would like to contribute to society and ask for its tolerance. In this way, we would like to offer our apologies and do our best to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. This is what I am thinking now.

[Reporter] On several occasions in the past I think you made surprising or irresponsible remarks that affected various sectors. Now that you will be in charge of the difficult area of foreign affairs, what are your thoughts on this matter....

[Watanabe, interrupting] Concerning this point, I will be particularly discreet. [Laughter from the audience]

[Reporter] Do you think it is appropriate for someone to become a foreign minister when he has created an international stir over his prejudicial remarks on American blacks?

[Watanabe] I think you may think so. Well, I think it concerns the remarks I made at a Liberal Democratic Party seminar at Karuizawa. I made those remarks without any intention of discriminating against blacks. The terms I used then were rather inappropriate, and I immediately took back my remarks. In fact, I did so right away. However, my remarks were circulated and caused great annoyance to American blacks.

On this issue, I think I will have to be much more cautious. I am now quite aware that since we Japanese are made up of one single race, we Japanese, including me myself, will have to deal with such matters with a little more sensitivity.

New Finance Minister Stresses Amends' for WWII

CW0511094791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0930 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Newly appointed Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata is a two-time former agriculture minister and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's ace activist for political reform.

He comes to the portfolio with extensive experience in international negotiations on agricultural issues, though little hands-on training in monetary policy.

Hata, 56, told KYODO news service that he believes Japan's international leadership is dependent in part on its ability to make amends for World War II.

Considered to be an internationalist, Hata has said that he is lobbying for a Diet statement on World War II, to be issued on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

"Japan should apologize and review the reasons for attacking Asia, and vow never to do so again," Hata said.

"If we don't do that our declarations of regret will never be considered enough," he said.

Former chairman of the LDP's Research Commission on the Election System, Hata said that he plans to continue pressing for changes in the election system and for more rigid rules for campaign fund raising.

On opening Japan's rice market, he has said in the past that Japan should be ready to talk with other countries in formulating new agricultural rules.

He has also said that policy should reflect consumers' concerns, and help farmers become more competitive.

In addition to participating in Uruguay Round multilateral trade discussions on agriculture, Hata has also traveled to Moscow for fishing negotiations.

His former posts include chairman of the Research Commission on Public Administration and Finances and parliamentary vice minister of posts and telecommunications.

An up-and-coming member of the powerful faction of ex-Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, the finance portfolio should help put him in line for a future shot at the premier's office.

Hata left his post as tour planning manager for Odakyu Bus Co. in 1969, then age 34, to run for a Nagano Prefecture seat in the House of Representatives that had been occupied by his ailing father.

He has since been returned seven times.

Hata graduated from Seijo University in economics in 1958.

Opposes Consumption Tax Hike

OW0611004091 Tokyo KYODO in English 2304 GMT 05 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Japan's new Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said early Wednesday that the time is not ripe for an increase in the controversial consumption tax rate.

Speaking at a press conference, Hata said increasing the rate of the tax from the current 3 percent level would require the understanding of the Japanese people and now is not the time to consider it.

Some leading politicians recently have suggested that the consumption tax may have to be raised to counter a revenue shortfall.

Asked to comment on the situation of the economy, Hata acknowledged that there are growing signs of an economic slowdown but said it is not appropriate at present to take pump-priming measures to spur economic growth.

On the question of mounting speculation about an imminent cut in the official discount rate, Hata stressed that it is up to the Bank of Japan to decide whether or not to cut the base rate.

Hata held the press conference after the inauguration Tuesday night of the cabinet under Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Trade Minister 'Unlikely' To Change Policies

OW0611090391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Kozo Watanabe, the newly appointed minister of international trade and industry, is unlikely to bring any dramatic change to Japan's trade policies as his views on global trade talks, economic policy, and other key issues differ very little from those of his predecessor.

In an interview with a group of reporters on Wednesday, Watanabe, who replaced Eiichi Nakao the previous day,

stressed that it is a "premise of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks that they should be brought to a successful conclusion."

He indicated that Japan may need to take a painful step by opening its heavily protected rice market to spur the trade negotiations, where farm trade reform is the largest stumbling block.

While admitting that an end to the rice import ban could create great hardship for farmers, he said, "It is possible to solve the issue if we use our wits."

"The point is that we must deal with the problem with real sincerity for the farmers," he said.

The five-year-old round, held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), was supposed to finish last year, but reached an impasse due to a sharp discord between the European Community (EC) and the United States over politically sensitive farm trade reform.

With less than two months left for the self-imposed deadline of the end of the year, however, prospects have apparently brightened for a possible compromise between the two, leaving Japan the sole major opponent to freer agricultural trade.

Like Nakao, Watanabe is a strong supporter of lower interest rates, calling for a cut in the official discount rate "as soon as possible."

He flatly dismissed worries that low interest rates may result in another speculative "bubble" like that produced by the overheated property and stock markets in the 1980s.

He also echoed Nakao's view that a healthy economy driven by strong domestic demand is vital for containing Japan's trade surplus, as this can help boost the appetite for imports.

Japan's trade surplus, tamed over the past few years, has been getting out of control again and is feared to create yet more friction with the rest of the world, particularly with the U.S. and the EC.

On the news that U.S. President George Bush has put off his scheduled tour of Japan and other Asian nations from the end of November, Watanabe expressed "great regret" but said the postponement was not caused by bilateral relations but by purely domestic concerns.

He said he is very willing to visit the United States, as early as by the end of the year.

Watanabe was optimistic over Japan's ties with the Soviet Union, saying the softening Soviet stance on the territorial dispute, which has kept bilateral ties sour, will enable the two sides to make progress and eventually lead to an active commitment by Japan to helping the beleaguered Soviet economy.

But he said that for the time being, the Soviet Union should speed up its transformation to a market-based economy before receiving any fresh assistance.

Following the lead of other major countries, Japan promised last month a 2.5 billion dollar emergency aid package to the Soviet Union, which is facing a potentially crippling food shortage.

Watanabe also said he wants to attend the upcoming Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, to be held in Seoul next week, in line with Japan's basic diplomatic stance which gives priority to its ties with Asia.

But he warned against growing moves to "sectionalism" in the region, apparently referring to the East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC), which is supported by South-east Asian nations.

New Cabinet 'Reticent' Over Rice Initiatives

*OW0511160791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1521 GMT
5 NOV 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Members of the new cabinet of Kiichi Miyazawa, formed amid increasing calls for Japan's greater role in bringing the stalled Uruguay round of global trade talks to a conclusion, were reticent Tuesday over taking the initiative on the issue of opening Japan's rice market.

New Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Masami Tanabu told reporters he will take into account "various aspects" when acting on the rice issue, a stumbling block in the farm trade discussions in the five-year-long multilateral talks held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Tanabu stressed that Japan cannot agree to the idea of replacing all import barriers to farm trade with tariffs without also solving the differences between the United States and the European Community (EC) in related areas such as farm export subsidies.

Asked if there would be changes in Japan's long-standing policy of maintaining self-sufficiency in rice, Tanabu simply said he wants to wait and see a proposal expected to be issued later this month by GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel concerning the framework for negotiations.

Tsutomu Hata, new minister of finance who once served as agriculture minister, also touched on the rice issue, saying he feels from his past experience that the so-called complete "tariffication" would eventually lead to the full opening of Japan's rice market.

He added, however: "It is not a good idea to exclude one product of a country from negotiations," suggesting Japan may have to make concessions on the issue.

Meanwhile, Michio Watanabe, the new deputy prime minister and foreign minister, also avoided committing Japan to taking the initiative on the issue.

For his part, Takeshi Noda, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, warned of Japan's possible isolation in GATT, saying that Japan, the United States and the EC should all make concessions simultaneously.

Farm Minister Notes 'Reservations'

*OW0611101091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT
6 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Newly named Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Masami Tanabu, following the reports of U.S. President George Bush's postponement of his visit to Japan, reiterated Wednesday his reservations about taking an immediate initiative to open Japan's rice market.

He said he understood Bush might have canceled his trip due to domestic political concerns, including debates on discontinuing U.S. import controls which are now allowed under the waiver article of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"The U.S. has its own domestic adjustment in farm policies, just like Japan does," he said, referring to whether the on-going GATT Uruguay round proposes tariffication of all nontariff barriers. He suggested it is not wise for Japan to move immediately on the rice issue related to GATT farm trade negotiations.

The rice issue is the first political touchstone of the new Miyazawa cabinet.

Tanabu, who was reportedly appointed to his post because of his experience in the Liberal Democratic Party's farm and fisheries promotion projects, was expected to counter tough pressure from Bush to open Japan's heavily protected rice market during the previously scheduled U.S. presidential visit to Japan later this month.

But Washington said early Wednesday that Bush's four-nation Asia-Pacific visit, including Japan, was being rescheduled due to uncertainty over the congressional calendar.

Some officials at the ministry said the Bush postponement was a "temporary release of pressure." But Tanabu said he is not considering taking a different stance from his predecessors on the rice issue.

"At present, there would be no change in Japan's basic negotiating stance of maintaining self-sufficiency in food," he said.

As a major food-importing country in the world, Japan cannot agree on tariffication of all farm import barriers, which would eventually result in the opening of the rice market, he said.

Tanabu stressed he hopes GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel will consider Japan's stance in his proposal for a framework for farm trade negotiations.

Dunkel's paper, expected to be issued later this month, reportedly favors tariffication.

In that case, Tanabu said there would be room for Japan to negotiate what it can or cannot accept.

Touching on the issue of Japan's drift net fishing, which has been criticized internationally as harmful to marine resources, Tanabu said Japan should call on other fisheries countries to set up a body for scientific research.

New Defense Chief Gives Agenda, Affirms Policy

*OW0611030791 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1550 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Statement by Sohei Miyashita, new director general of the Defense Agency, at a news conference at the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo on 5 Nov—recorded]

[Text] I am Sohei Miyashita, new director general of the Defense Agency. I ask you to think favorably of me.

First, concerning the dispatch of minesweepers to the Persian Gulf, under various difficult conditions, more than 50, I mean more than 500, members of the Maritime Self-Defense Force have accomplished their mission brilliantly and returned home. I would like to compliment them for their hard work. This mission was in accordance with our national interests, and it bolstered our international prestige. I believe that it was indeed noteworthy.

It is the job of the Defense Agency and the Self-Defense Forces to ensure the nation's safety, peace, and independence. I believe that this is the most basic and most important task for a sovereign country. Therefore, I intend to abide by the basic defense policies as embodied in the Constitution, the basic policy of national defense, the principle of pure defense, and the commitment not to become a military power, in developing a Self-Defense Force that will be truly trusted by the people.

As for our immediate tasks—I think this has already been mentioned—the UN Peacekeeping Operations bill is scheduled to be deliberated during the present Diet session. I would like to exert my utmost effort to bring about the early passage of the bill.

As to the midterm tasks that we must cope with, it is only natural that we must increase the reliability of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, with Japan-U.S. relations as its axis. At the same time, we must consider the changes in the world situation, particularly the security and peace in the region around Japan. Regarding such issues, I believe we must also look into this framework. The concern of Asian countries about the militarization of Japan is indeed understandable to a certain extent because of history and other factors. However, the

defense policy of our country consists of developing only a basic defense capability in accordance with the basic plan for peacetime defense. We definitely do not seek to become a military power. I would like to continue to seek others' understanding of Japan's defense posture as a peaceful country.

Miyazawa Instructs Ministers To Quit Factions

*OW0511161091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1546 GMT
5 NOV 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Newly-elected Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa held his first cabinet meeting Tuesday evening and instructed ministers to quit their factions while in office.

Miyazawa pledged to do his utmost to fulfill his duty and not make mistakes in his guidance at this time of historic turning points, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said.

In addressing the meeting, Miyazawa said Japan will play a role and share responsibility commensurate with its power while closely cooperating with the United States and maintaining friendly ties with Asian nations.

He also vowed to seriously tackle political reform and create a social environment with high living standards.

Asks For Limited Stock Dealings

*OW0511162191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1607 GMT
5 NOV 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa asked members of his new cabinet Tuesday night to voluntarily restrict their transactions in stocks and other financial instruments, including golf course memberships, during their period in office.

He also asked the 20 members of his cabinet to return 10 percent of their salaries through next March as a gesture toward the public, who are bearing the brunt of a temporary tax hike in order to raise the 9 billion dollar contribution pledged for the Persian Gulf war.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato announced the decisions following the new cabinet's first session.

The requests are in line with policies implemented by former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who resigned along with his cabinet earlier in the day to pave the way for Miyazawa's election to the premiership by parliament.

Watanabe Called On To Resign Faction Post

*OW0611035591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT
06 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato on Wednesday indirectly called on Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Michio

Watanabe to resign his post as head of a Liberal Democratic Party faction, bringing him in line with an agreement among cabinet ministers to leave their individual factions.

Kato said in a commercial TV program that since the new cabinet agreed to require cabinet ministers to withdraw from each of their factions, Watanabe should make the move a concerted action by leaving his own faction and his post as its chairman.

Watanabe said Tuesday night he will continue to be head of his 70-member faction, despite instructions, issued by new Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and approved by cabinet ministers at their first cabinet session, requiring cabinet appointees to end their faction memberships.

At a news conference held after Wednesday morning's extra cabinet session, Kato also said the breakaway from the intraparty factions includes the resignation of faction chiefs in the new cabinet.

Watanabe's faction is the fourth biggest power bloc, following the No. 1 Takeshita faction, the second strongest Miyazawa faction, and the No. 3 Mitsuzuka faction.

Opposition Leaders Comment on New Cabinet

*OW0511140691 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Recorded remarks by Secretaries General Sadao Yamahana of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, Yuichi Ichikawa of Komeito, Kazuo Shii of the Japan Communist Party, and Takashi Yonezawa of the Democratic Socialist Party, following 5 November announcement of new cabinet appointees—place not given]

[Text] [Announcer] The secretaries general of the opposition parties—the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], Komeito, the Japan Communist Party [JCP], and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP]—met with the press to make the following comments on the new Miyazawa Cabinet: [begin recording]

[SDPJ General Secretary Yamahana] Major cabinet portfolios are occupied by Recruit-tainted Diet members, and the prime minister himself has been implicated in the Recruit scandal. Therefore, I think we will have to see what excuse the prime minister will make concerning the Recruit case and how he will prove his innocence before the nation. I think the nation will closely watch how seriously Prime Minister Miyazawa will be in addressing the political ethics issue.

[Komeito Secretary General Ichikawa] The Miyazawa cabinet is exhibiting a disregard for political ethics and greatly alienating the people and public opinion. A look at the background of its formation and its lineup shows nothing but factional interests and the reinstatement of the Recruit scandal. It can hardly be called a cabinet that intends to create an equitable society, a dignified state,

and a livelihood superpower [seikatsu taikoku], all of which Prime Minister Miyazawa advocates.

[JCP Secretariat Chief Shii] In a nutshell, this cabinet shows a total rehabilitation of plutocrats. Of the 21 cabinet members, nine including Prime Minister Miyazawa and Deputy Prime Minister Watanabe have been implicated in the Recruit scandal. I can only frankly state that it lacks any serious reflection. I think we will have to stand face to face with a cabinet of this nature.

[DSP General Secretary Yonezawa] Those implicated in the Lockheed and Recruit scandals are being rehabilitated en masse. If the Miyazawa administration moves in a direction that is wrong for Japan's future, we will observe it with a posture to resolutely obstruct it. [end recording]

Business Leaders Urge Concessions on Rice Trade

OW0511134491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1312 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Following the formation of the cabinet by new Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Tuesday, Japanese business leaders renewed their call for a Japanese concession on rice trade in the Uruguay round of world trade talks.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), told reporters that he hopes Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's cabinet will decide to partly open Japan's long-protected rice market as soon as possible.

"The current strength of Japanese economy benefited by the free trade system in the world," Hiraiwa said, stressing the importance of a successful conclusion of the trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The issue of rice should be considered with the goal of bringing the talks to a conclusion, he said.

Hiraiwa, who is also chairman of Tokyo Electric Power Co., said that a proposal by GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel for a framework for farm negotiations is likely to call for replacing all farm imports barriers with tariffs. A partial opening of the market is "better than tariffication," he said.

If Japan's move comes after the United States and the European Community (EC) reach an agreement in the related area of farm trade, leaving only the rice issue unresolved, "it will too late," he said and Japan's position will become unfavorable.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Doyukai), shared Hiraiwa's view, and said in a separate meeting with the press that he believes Prime Minister Miyazawa has already made up his mind on the issue.

Japan should not be isolated in the GATT, he said. The EC is planning to create a fund for modernizing agricultural trade to compensate farmers' income while reducing agricultural product prices, Hayami, who is also head of Nissho Iwai Corp., said.

Japan also should come up with measures to support the domestic farm industry facing international competition, he said.

Business Looks To Miyazawa To Stimulate Economy

OW0511120191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Business leaders called on the new government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Tuesday to implement pump-priming measures to boost the domestic economy.

Most of them welcomed Miyazawa's election as new chief executive to succeed Toshiki Kaifu and expressed hopes he will demonstrate strong leadership to ease external trade frictions.

Joichi Aoi, president of Toshiba Corp., said he hopes the Miyazawa cabinet will implement a flexible monetary and fiscal policy in order to prevent the Japanese economy from slumping into recession.

He called on the new government to consolidate the social infrastructure and take measures to cope with the "greying society" by laying the groundwork for affluence.

Teruzo Yoshino, president of the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors, said he thinks Miyazawa will carry out Japan's pledge to invest 430 trillion yen on public works projects over a 10-year period to improve the quality of the Japanese people's lives.

The president of the Japan Department Stores Association, Mamoru Miura, expressed hope that the new government will lower interest rates while maintaining prime rate stability.

Tomio Tatsuno, president of Marubeni Corp., called on Miyazawa to show strong leadership in steering the nation amid the drastically changed international situation.

President of the Iron and Steel Federation Hiroshi Daito said he hopes Miyazawa will give top priority to fiscal measures to sustain growth of the domestic economy.

Union Chief Urges Respect for National Consensus

OW0511123591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 05 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Seigo Yamada, secretary general of the eight million-strong Japanese Trade Union Confederation, Rengo, said Tuesday that the newly established Miyazawa cabinet should respect the

national consensus on such key issues as Japan's cooperation to United Nations international peace efforts and political reforms.

Yamada issued a statement calling for the new cabinet to listen to and accept views of opposition parties in formulating policies on international cooperation and political reforms.

Rengo's secretary general urged the Miyazawa cabinet to attach greater importance on betterment of people's lives than on industrial interests.

Yamada said it depends on the leadership of new prime minister Kiichi Miyazawa on whether or not the government can tackle urgent issues including land and housing and shortening of labor hours.

CPC Official Reaffirms Personnel Exchanges

*OW0611121491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT
6 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Sun Pinghua, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, reaffirmed Wednesday personnel exchanges would go ahead between Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Chinese Communist Party, LDP officials said.

Sun made the confirmation when he paid a courtesy call on the LDP's three top executives—Tamiyuki Watanuki, secretary general, Koko Sato, chairman of the Executive Council, and Yoshiro Mori, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, the officials said.

In the talks, Sun proposed the holding of commemorative events next year, such as a table tennis tournament among the two countries' sister cities, in celebration of the 20th anniversary in 1992 of the normalization of Japan-China relations.

The LDP leaders promised to consider the proposal.

Sun also called on Watanuki to visit China, the sources said.

North Korea

Foreign Ministry Statement on U.S. Exercise

*SK0611095991 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0700 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman statement—read by announcer]

[Text] Now, the United States along with the South Korean authorities are conducting large-scale military exercises, further aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Enormous forces totaling approximately 3 million troops, including U.S. forces occupying South Korea, U.S. special warfare troops based in the Pacific, airborne

special warfare troops belonging to the puppet army's Special Warfare Command, puppet soldiers, police, local reserve forces, and civil defense forces have been mobilized in the Eagle-91 joint military exercise, which has been conducted across South Korea since 1 November. In addition, enormous amounts of military equipment, such as aircraft, warships, tanks, armored personnel carriers, and artillery have been mobilized.

In an amphibious operation exercise being conducted in the South Korean East Sea at the same time as the Eagle-91 exercise, nine large U.S. naval warships, patrol planes of various kinds, and tactical and logistical support planes have been mobilized.

Like the Team Spirit joint military exercise, a nuclear war exercise that has been conducted in South Korea every year, such exercises, which the United States is now conducting with the South Korean authorities, are a military act to prepare for an aggressive war with our Republic as their target. This is an open challenge to all Korean people desiring peace and reunification.

The military exercises proceed from a very impure political goal aimed at posing a military threat to us and putting military pressure on us under the pretext of our nuclear development, which does not exist, and at trying to change the so-called institution in the northern half of the Republic.

Now, the world's peace-loving people warmly welcome the valuable agreement to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and to settle the reunification issue. This agreement, even though it is nothing but a beginning, was reached in the fourth round of the North-South high-level talks.

However, the U.S. authorities with the South Korean authorities are openly conducting a large-scale provocative military exercise, which is not helpful to making progress in the North-South dialogue or in securing peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. authorities' and South Korean authorities' military activities, which render the situation on the Korean peninsula strained, are astonishing to the world's peace-loving people. Such a fact clearly shows that the U.S. authorities do not want dialogue, peace, and reunification on the Korean peninsula, and that they only seek confrontation, division, and war.

The joint military exercises, which the United States is conducting in collaboration with the South Korean authorities, show that their remarks desiring peace and stability on the Korean peninsula are a sham to deceive world opinion. Also, the joint military exercises reveal that, apart from the U.S. authorities' remarks about cutting U.S. forces in South Korea and about withdrawing U.S. tactical nuclear weapons from South Korea, the United States is attempting to persistently keep South Korea as its military base.

Even though the U.S. authorities repeat the issue of cutting U.S. forces in South Korea, they, in fact, are

changing the (?deployment?) of their forces to strengthen their combat power. In addition, the heads of the U.S. forces, babbling about protecting South Korea with a nuclear umbrella, recently have been introducing many ultramodern offensive weapons into South Korea.

The United States is trying to get something by threatening us with their forces. This is a serious mistake.

Peace in Korea cannot be guaranteed by someone's unilateral efforts. The United States should discard its ambition to dominate all of Korea, withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea, and not incite the South Korean authorities into confrontation and war.

The U.S. authorities should act with discretion in keeping with today's world trend toward reconciliation and detente.

All Korean people are watching with high alertness the U.S. and South Korean authorities' adventurous military act, which may break out into a war.

6 November 1991
Pyongyang

Counterattack Threatened Against 'War Frenzies'

*SK0611085591 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "Antidialogue, Antireunification War Frenzies"]

[Text] As reported, a large-scale military exercise called Eagle 91 has continued in South Korea since 1 November. Since the military exercise began with an emergency mobilization order effective across South Korea, the puppet forces have been conducting amphibious landing and attack operations simulating an infiltration deep into our side and ground attack operations in which tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery, and mechanized infantry units are mobilized. In this way, they have been kicking up war frenzies everywhere. Even the reserve forces and civil defense forces have been mobilized in the war commotions.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists brought the Blue Ridge, a command ship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, off the coast of Ulsan, South Korea, and exercised sea attack operations. They also brought in formations of transport planes carrying commandos from their overseas bases and conducted an exercise resembling an actual war in which they airlifted these commandos. After mobilizing an E-3A early-warning plane and reconnaissance planes, they have beefed up reconnaissance activities against our side's area.

Mobilized in this war exercise are a massive 3 million troops, including the U.S. troops occupying South Korea, the puppet forces, and the reserve forces. In addition, U.S. special operations units based overseas

and massive war materiel, including planes, warships, tanks, armored personnel carriers, and cannon have been mobilized.

Timed to coincide with the Eagle 91 war exercise, after mobilizing Navy and Marine units, the U.S. imperialists have been frantically conducting an exercise in the east coast code-named Valiant Blitz involving air and naval landing operations and antiship and antiair operations. It was learned that a total of nine U.S. naval warships, a command and control ship, an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, two frigates loaded with guided missiles, an amphibious transport [word indistinct] ship, an amphibious freight ship, and a tanker, have been mobilized in this exercise.

Because of the frenzied war commotions by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, the land and air of South Korea and the sea in its vicinity bear a close resemblance to battlefields, and an acute tension is prevailing on the Korean peninsula. This causes serious indignation and worry among all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

In view of the scale, contents, and nature of the Eagle 91 joint military exercise and Valiant Blitz military exercise and in view of the troops and equipment mobilized in them, these are utterly provocative and adventurous games of playing with fire designed to attack our Republic.

If they are defensive exercises as contended, why are a massive 3 million troops mobilized, even commandos, whose major mission is to launch surprise attacks on major targets on our side, from overseas? Why are exercises being so frantically conducted involving landing operations, which are necessary only when attacking opponents?

It is clear to anyone that the exercises are a preliminary war designed to put into practice the scheme to launch surprise attacks on our Republic. Moreover, what is grave is the fact that upon returning home after attending the high-level talks with us, the South Korean ruling group, in collusion with foreign aggressors, started the large-scale war exercise aimed at us.

As known, during the North-South high-level talks, the two sides agreed to adopt a letter of agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation, and exchange between the North and South and to hold a contact of representatives at the earliest possible date to draft the letter of agreement. At such a time, along with the United States, the South Korean ruling group started the adventurous game of playing with fire against its dialogue partner. This is a wanton antidialogue, antireunification crime and an open betrayal of and challenge to us. By kicking up bellicose commotions, they proved throughout the world that the reconciliation and the promotion of military trust, which they have been in the habit of discussing, are all hypocrisy and lies.

In their statements, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks expressed their deep doubt about whether the problem of peace in the country and its reunification can be solved through dialogue and negotiations with the South Korean authorities, whose words and deeds do not match. This is just.

If, by conducting exercises for the war of northward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets try to threaten us to get something, this will be a serious miscalculation. As in the past, the policy of blackmail using force will not work on us. We are watching with high vigilance the reckless war commotions by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, and if the rascals ignite a war, we will launch a due counterattack. The U.S. imperialists and the puppets had better stop their reckless war commotions at once.

U.S. Troop Transfer Termed 'Grave Challenge'

*SK0611050691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 6 Nov 91*

["Grave Challenge to Peace"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA)—The transfer of an armed force from the Clark air base to South Korea is a grave challenge to peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The U.S. imperialists are transferring a special warfare unit stationed at the Clark air base in the Philippines to South Korea on the pretext of volcanic eruption.

This is an open manifestation of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and interference aimed at further strengthening South Korea as a forward base to execute their Asia-Pacific strategy and keeping it under their occupation longer by shifting even the role of the Clark air base on to South Korea, the news analyst says, and goes on:

The transfer of an armed force from the Clark air base, the biggest of the U.S. bases overseas, to South Korea is fraught with a very great danger.

With the U.S. special warfare unit moving in from the Philippines, South Korea will turn further into a forward base for aggression and armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists whose theatre of operations covers not only the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia but the wide expanse of the Asia-Pacific.

The transfer of the U.S. special warfare unit to South Korea from an overseas base makes it quite plain that the U.S. talk about "reduction of its armed forces" present in South Korea and "withdrawal of nuclear weapons" is a sheer lie.

The U.S. special warfare unit is a dangerous shock force whose mission it is to infiltrate deep into the northern

half of Korea and mount a surprise attack with the provocation of a war against the North.

The United States must stop the transfer of the armed force from the Clark air base to South Korea and immediately pull its forces and nuclear weapons out of South Korea.

Next Round of Normalization Talks With Japan Set

*SK0611104491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1028 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA)—The fifth round of Korea-Japan inter-governmental talks for the normalization of diplomatic relations will be held at the embassies of the two countries in Beijing on November 18 and 19, 1991.

The period of the talks will be extended, if necessary.

At the fourth round the sides had agreed to have the fifth round in early November. But it has been put off at the request of the Japanese side.

CPC Jiangsu Provincial Delegation Returns Home

*SK0411150291 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 30 Oct 91*

[Text] The CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee delegation led by its Secretary Shen Daren returned home by train on 30 October.

Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, and Zheng Yi, the PRC ambassador to our country, saw off the delegation at the Pyongyang Railway Station.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev

*SK0611103891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1026 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, president of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), on the occasion of the 74th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

The message says:

I extend congratulations to you and the entire Soviet people on the 74th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Believing that the relations between Korea and the Soviet Union will develop in conformity with the common desire of the two peoples, I take this opportunity of wishing the Soviet people success in the work for the stability and peace of the country.

Kim Il-song Receives Reply Message From Sihanouk

*SK0411150491 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 29 Oct 91*

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, received a reply message from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, for sending him a congratulatory message on the conclusion of a peace agreement for the complete resolution of the Cambodian issue at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

The reply message is as follows:

Pyongyang

To Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and Your Excellency Marshal, the respected president of the Republic:

I am informing you that I received your congratulatory message of 24 October 1991, which Your Excellency sent through the DPRK mission to UNESCO right before I was to leave for Paris.

The Paris agreement, which was concluded on 23 October 1991, was an opportunity for achieving unity through national reconciliation and for achieving independence and territorial integration to construct a new Cambodia of peace, neutrality, and a nonaligned nation that is liberated from the Khmer.

On behalf of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, the Cambodian people, and myself, I express our wholehearted gratitude to Your Excellency, the great leader of the Korean people, for cooperating with us all in realizing our goal.

I am of the firm belief that the friendly and fraternal ties between Your Excellency and myself and between our two people will be further strengthened.

I once again express my greatest respect, esteem, and lofty and true regards to Your Excellency.

Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council

27 October 1991, Beijing

Romanian, Japanese, Nigerian Delegations Arrive

*SK0511154791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1519 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea led by Kim Tong-nyon, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, left here today by air for a visit to Japan.

A Romanian military delegation led by Dumitr Cioflina [name as received], secretary of state of the Ministry of National Defence and chief of the general staff of the Army, a delegation of the Harbin Engineering University led by its president Yang Shiqin, a delegation of the

Japan Teachers' Union led by Oba Shozu, chairman of its Central Executive Committee, and a delegation of the Nigeria Union of Teachers led by M. O. Ogunbanjo, its national deputy president, arrived here today.

Kim Il-song Replies to Foreign Leaders' Greetings

*SK0511114491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1047 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 46th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He sent reply messages to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Blaise Compaore, president and head of the government of Burkina Faso; France Albert Rene, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles; and Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo.

President Kim Il-song in his reply messages expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the WPK and the above-said parties, between the DPRK and those countries and between the Korean people and the people of those countries will grow stronger and develop.

South's 'Three Principles' Doctrine Denounced

*SK0211114191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[“Three Principles' Doctrine Without Validity”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—The “three principles” brought forward by the South Korean authorities at the fourth round of the inter-Korean high-level talks held in Pyongyang 10 days ago are nothing but an anti-peace, anti-reunification treacherous doctrine which has neither practical significance nor validity, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The article quotes the great leader President Kim Il-song as teaching:

“If the North-South dialogue is to proceed successfully and bear good fruit, both parties to the dialogue have to come to the negotiations with sincerity.”

The “three principles” advanced by the South Korean authorities are the replacement of the armistice agreement by a “peace agreement” between the South and the North, the arms reduction based on the building of

military confidence and the exchange of persons, materials and information, the article notes, and goes on:

The "three principles" of the South Korean authorities, to begin with, are not principles for reunification.

There are for the North and South the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—that were agreed upon between the two sides and made public at home and abroad early in the 1970s soon after the door of dialogue between the North and the South opened. These principles still remain the only reunification program common to the nation.

What the South Korean authorities should do is to take the stand of solving the reunification problem in accordance with these three principles.

What the South Korean authorities produced can hardly be regarded as a principle for peace, either. Suffice it to recall that they completely dismiss the problem of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons present in South Korea, the indispensable requisite to peace on the Korean peninsula.

So long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces keep South Korea under their military occupation, the situation will not be eased nor will peace be guaranteed in Korea.

The so-called "three principles" brought forward by the South Korean authorities do not accord with the practical requirement of the North-South dialogue on the order of the day.

As the course of the North-South high-level talks showed, the North and the South have reached the stage where they should arrange the text of the document called "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" in a short time.

At this very moment, they brought forward what they called "three principles". This is anachronistic and unrealistic. This is intended to bring the dialogue back to the original point, not to promote it. The "three principles" of the South Korean authorities are not reasonable in their content either. Let us see the problem of converting the armistice agreement into a South-North "peace agreement". Here the signatories to the "peace agreement" are confused.

This is by no means a problem that should be resolved between us and the South Korean authorities.

The South Korean authorities have neither competence nor real power to solve the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The signatories to the Korean armistice agreement are the DPRK and the United States. So, this question should be settled between the DPRK and the United States.

Since the South Korean authorities still remain under the U.S. military protection and they continue entreating for it, it is clear that a peace agreement with such protege devoid of independence will afford no guarantee at all.

The same can be said of the disarmament based on confidence-building.

First of all, the South Korean authorities' call for confidence between the fellow countrymen does not go well with the phases of time and it is shameful.

What matters more is that they are trying to put off disarmament to a remote future, deliberately separating the stages of confidence-building and disarmament.

If they truly want confidence-building between the North and the South and prevention of a war, it is necessary for the sides to cut down the armed forces standing against each other to a level where either side will be unable to attack the other. But they insisted on "steps for military confidence", relegating this basic problem to a distant future. This actually means that they are trying to reduce the question of nonaggression to a mere name. Such confidence-building steps have no practical effect on preventing a war.

The South side reportedly pursues the policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons in South Korea just as the United States does. So, it is clear that the South Korean authorities will not provide us with information of the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea. Confidence cannot be built in such a manner as hiding the most dangerous nuclear weapons and exchanging hollow military information.

The exchange of persons, materials and information proposed by the South side as the third "principle" either can hardly be called a principle.

As for North-South exchange, we do not rule it out. Our position is to invigorate it.

The sides must put stress not on the reciprocal exchange like between others but on mutual cooperation between the sides of the same nation seeking unity and reunification of the nation.

The "three principles" brought forward by the South Korean authorities are, in a nutshell, a silly talk with no validity and not worth argument in any respect.

The South Korean authorities should discard the unreasonable "principles" that deliberately impede the talks and approach the talks with sincere stand and attitude.

Women To Attend 9 Nov Panmunjom Contact Named
SK0511220691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1521 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, Presidium member of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of

the Fatherland and member of the Standing Committee of the C.C., the Korean Democratic Women's Union, today proposed to the South side's working committee of the seminar to have the contact between delegates of the women of the North and the South on the second seminar "On Peace of Asia and the Role of Women" on November 9.

In her telephone message today, she hoped to have the contact at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom not on November 6 proposed by the South side's working committee but at 10 on the morning of November 9 (Saturday), after the end of the massive military exercises, as these exercises incompatible with dialogue and reunification are now going on in South Korea.

According to the message, the preliminary contact will be attended on our side by the following delegates:

Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and member of the Standing Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Kim Son-ok, vice-minister of reception for overseas compatriots and member of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; and Chong Myong-sun, councillor of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and member of the C.C., the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Sinuiju Officials Praised for Supporting Railways

SK0511043691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Excerpts] A thank-you note from the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee was delivered to the Sinuiju municipal party committee and the Kaepung County party committee, which set an example in supporting railways and in constructing roads.

Sinuiju municipal party committee functionaries, upholding our party's intention to support the railroad, mixed with the masses and gave lectures and explained works. Thus, they led the party members and the working people to understand the meaning and importance of supporting railways and to participate in the work. In addition, they conducted an organizational and political campaign to generalize the model of the units that set an example in supporting the railroad. [passage omitted]

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il highly praised the Sinuiju municipal party committee and the Kaepung County party committee for supporting the railroad and constructing and managing the road by positively arousing the party members and the city and county working people.

On-the-spot rallies were held yesterday to repay faithfully the thank-you note from the WPK Central Committee. Functionaries concerned and functionaries of the units concerned attended the rallies, where the WPK Central Committee thank-you note was delivered to enthusiastic applause from the participants. Reports were made and discussions were held.

Those who made reports and held discussions said that it is the duty of functionaries, party members, and the working people to positively support the railroad and more properly manage and construct roads in keeping with the demand of the national economy. [passage omitted]

Saying that the rapid development of the national economy demands that a new upsurge be achieved in railroad transportation, they added that Sinuiju City functionaries, party members, and the working people will contribute to strengthening the material and technological foundation of railroads, modernizing railroads, and increasing the cultural level and service of railroads.

They pointed out that functionaries must actively carry out organizational and political work among the masses in order to support the railroad as the masses-based movement. They also pointed out the need to send more materials and equipment for developing railway transportation by finding inner reserves in organs, enterprises, and schools, and the need to properly help railway service activities.

Functionaries, party members, and the working people in Kaepung County pointed out the need to consolidate the success already achieved, expand the county roads and bridges, and manage the areas of roads and bridges. [passage omitted]

A resolution was adopted at the rallies.

Seminar Held for Youths on Kim Chong-il Letter

SK0511153591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—A national seminar was held here today on "Young Men and Women, Be the Young Vanguard Unfailingly Loyal to the Party and the Leader," the historical letter sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on August 26, 1991, to the young people and the workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWY] throughout the country on the first Youth Day.

The speakers said the letter is a great programme of the youth movement that comprehensively expounds and consummates all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the youth movement and in the settlement of the question of youth and it is a guideline that clearly indicates the mission and tasks of the revolutionary youth organizations and the young people at present and ways of their fulfilment.

The letter said that the young people of the first and second revolutionary generations rendered distinguished services in national liberation and in building the people-centred socialism of our own style in the liberated country and the young people of third and fourth revolutionary generations are faced with important tasks to defend and glorify it, they noted.

The letter which clearly indicates ways of rearing the young people to be reliable young vanguard of our party and enhancing the function and role of the LSWY organization in keeping with the needs of the developing reality makes it possible to strengthen and develop the youth movement to a higher stage, the speakers stressed.

Kim Chong-il's Agricultural Guidance Lauded

*SK0111124891 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[Unattributed talk: "Inspiring the Entire Nation To Implement the Agriculture-First Policy—Tracing the History of Great Guidance"]

[Text] All of our farms have a rich harvest this year. From Onsong, North Hamgyong Province, to mountain villages in Kangwon Province, as well as the grain elevator at the west seashore from Yongchon field to Yonbaek field, people are overflowing with pride in reaping bumper harvests.

Amid the song of rich harvest resounding in the air and on the ground, our people are finishing this year's farming. We recall with deep emotion the wise leadership and immortal achievements of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who helped us reap bumper harvests each year by arousing the entire nation so as to implement the agriculture-first policy.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught: To increase agricultural products, our party put forward the agriculture-first policy and consistently directed deep attention to this.

Thanks to the agriculture-first policy, a wise policy which includes a lofty intention that agriculture is an important issue linked to life and to the tenacious struggle to implement the policy, the nation's agriculture rapidly developed. The song extolling a rich harvest resounded across the country.

The most important issue in keenly understanding and brilliantly implementing the party's agriculture-first policy is to thoroughly accomplish the great chuche agricultural method.

By firmly grasping the chuche agricultural method as a key to reaping bumper harvests, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely led the struggle to bring this method to full fruition and is implementing the agriculture-first policy.

Not only guiding functionaries in the agricultural economy sector and all agricultural workers but also all

of the people think of the chuche agricultural method first when they talk about agriculture. They have a resolute view that farming according only to the chuche agricultural method is the way to increase agricultural products.

Everyone is thoroughly aware of the chuche agricultural method and is doing all farm work only according to the demand of the chuche agricultural method. Thus, they reaped stable and bumper harvests every year, even with unfavorable weather conditions. We can thus see an important aspect of dear comrade leader's immortal achievements, which glorified the nation's agricultural development.

The great chuche agricultural method, which was created by the respected leader while guiding the works of agricultural economy sector for a long time, is the most advanced and scientific agricultural method and is the key to reaping bumper harvests. Dear comrade leader tried to make all the people across the country keenly realize this truth.

He personally visited a simple, artless propaganda office for knowledge on agricultural science and technology set up in a farming village and taught that the scientific farming method should be widely disseminated among the agricultural workers. One year he personally proposed that a pan-national lecture meeting on the chuche agricultural method be held and became involved in realizing this meeting. Following this, he saw to it that lectures on the chuche agricultural method were also held in local areas so that all agricultural workers across the country had a better understanding of the chuche agricultural method, thus taking epochal steps.

When people discuss issues related to agriculture, they talk about the chuche agricultural method first and never think that there is any farming method other than the chuche agricultural method. If one meets a person in a field or on a hillside road and asks him about the chuche agricultural method, he will answer and talk about its profound principle. All of this was created by the dear comrade leader through his deep interest and warm care.

When we think of immortal achievements made by dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly realizing the agriculture-first policy by thoroughly implementing the chuche agricultural method, we proudly review a situation in which all demands of the chuche agricultural methods are being realized.

We are grateful to the wise leadership and immortal achievements of the dear leader comrade who is energetically leading us so that we can embody all the demands elucidated by the chuche agricultural method: the principle of the right crop at the right time, the establishment of a scientific fertilizing system, and better seeds and more fertile soil.

The dear leader comrade exercised his refined leadership for us. He made us finish each farming process in season, arousing the entire party membership, the whole

country, and all the people. He mobilized all the material and technology during the busy farming season, saying that agriculture is different from industry in that all the farming processes should be carried out seasonably and that if we lose time, we cannot have successful agricultural production. Giving guidance to the functionaries and farmers who do not know why they are unable to increase grain production while sowing seeds and reaping the fruit in their native land, he made them aware of the importance of abiding by the principle of the right crop at the right time. What a brilliant wisdom it is! We cannot tell everything about the immortal leadership and enumerate all of the achievements of the dear leader Comrade on the road to embodying the chuche agricultural method.

When the spring weather was exceptionally cold, delaying transplanting of rice and corn humus pot seedlings, the dear leader comrade aroused the entire country and exercised his leadership so that it could be done seasonably, opening a way for bumper crop. He took active steps so that all power was concentrated on collecting rice sheaves from paddies to prevent any of the grain from being lost to the early cold spell. Thanks to the wise leadership of the dear leader comrade, who spares no efforts and energy, the policy of giving utmost priority to agriculture is successfully realized and the joy of a bumper crop overflows in this land every year.

In today's reality, in which the whole country is interested in agriculture and the country farms, we find the immortal achievements of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who brilliantly implements the party's policy by giving utmost priority to agriculture. Truly extraordinary is the leadership of the dear leader comrade who exercises his leadership so that all the labor force and farming supplies are mobilized, saying that all power should be concentrated thoroughly on farming work.

The year 1977, when we produced 8.5 million tons of grain, was a year the whole country farmed with one mind and heart. Expediting all the farming processes in weather conditions worse than ever was a determining factor for the success of agriculture that year. The dear leader comrade thought that the key to expediting the farming processes was to vigorously support the farming front through general mobilization of the whole party membership, the whole country, and all the people. The dear leader comrade firmly maintained the principle of concentrating all power in the rural areas on farming work and ensured that all the people helped finish transplanting rice seedlings without fail, making special efforts in weeding. This made it possible that year to finish transplanting corn humus pots and rice seedlings at the most appropriate time. It was the same with the weed battle. The agricultural workers and volunteers, upholding the party's call, weeded the paddies and fields, ensured that the tillering of rice was done well, and enhanced the effectiveness of the fertilizer.

The year 1977 was not the only year the whole country engaged in farming. All of the people are interested in

farming and actively engaged in it. The entire country participated in the soil-relocation campaign toward the end of last year and early this year, and the entire country worked briskly during the enormous waterway project which was completed last year. The positive situation we have today would be unthinkable without the noble and iron will of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in solving the problem of food for the people more satisfactorily by implementing the policy of giving utmost priority to agriculture and exalting the superiority of the socialism of our own style.

So why should we not highly praise the shining achievements of the dear leader comrade, who has provided us with this proud reality?

Because the dear leader comrade attaches so much importance to the agricultural development of the country, he pays great attention to the general mechanization and scientization of the rural economy, giving continuous benevolent consideration to it.

The dear leader comrade—who regards the technological revolution of rural areas as sacred work to increase agricultural production, to reduce the difference between industrial labor and agricultural labor, and to relieve the farmers of toil and drudgery—energetically exercised his leadership so that efficient modern farm machines are produced and supplied in greater quantities. His great efforts and attention to turn Kumsong Tractor General Plant into a strong base for mechanization of rural areas, his painstaking efforts to turning Chongsan-ri into an example of general mechanization of rural economy and generalizing its success for the entire country, and his warm benevolence of firmly trusting the tractor drivers as the vanguard of the mechanization of rural areas, highly commending them, and continuously looking after them—amid these efforts, toil, and benevolence the general mechanization of rural economy is being vigorously accelerated and the party's policy of giving utmost priority to agriculture is better implemented.

In addition to machines, the dear leader comrade made the new fertilizer production bases and the agricultural chemicals bases scientifically increase the grain yield and relieve the farmers of toil, modernized the existing production bases, and increased the production of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals. Thanks to this wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, which greatly enhanced the standard of the general mechanization and scientization of rural economy, the party's policy of giving utmost priority to agriculture is better implemented. Farmers can farm more easily and joyously thanks to the higher levels of general mechanization and scientization.

The immortal achievements of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who vigorously aroused the entire country in implementing the party's policy of giving utmost priority to agriculture and brought about a new upswing in the development of agriculture, will shine

forever with the history of our people's struggle for the inheritance and completion of the chuche revolutionary cause.

October Production of Metal Increases

*SK0511153391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1506 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—An upsurge in production is witnessed at complexes under the Ministry of Metal Industry of Korea.

The Musan mining complex, a leading iron headings producer, the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the Songjin steel complex and other iron and steel production bases under the Ministry of Metal Industry increased the production of rolled steel by 18 percent and iron headings by 50 percent in October above the previous month.

The Musan mining complex lifted the daily output 50 percent above the previous month by increasing the operation time of the excavating equipment, thus producing 100,000 more tons of iron ores than in September.

The workers of the Songjin steel complex turned out 3,000 more tons of rolled steel than in the previous month and sent it to socialist construction sites.

KCNA Reviews 4 Nov NODONG SINMUN

*SK0411064491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0517 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[“Review of NODONG SINMUN”]

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today frontpages the message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on the latter's 55th birthday.

It is reported in the paper that the great leader President Kim Il-song received congratulatory messages and letters from different countries on the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Radio Congo reported the communique of the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK which discussed the results of President Kim Il-song's China visit, says the paper.

Printed in the paper is a poem by a Guinean figure which lauds the greatness of President Kim Il-song.

The paper says that works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were reported by foreign media.

Published in the paper is a poem by an Indian figure which highly appreciates the noble communist virtues of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The econews of the paper include the reports that the grand buildings of the three-revolution exhibition are being constructed in Pyongyang at a fast tempo, the Sinuiju chemical fibre complex is registering successes through a brisk technical innovation drive and rice threshing is brisk at cooperative farms across the country.

The paper carries an article dealing with the mass movements which are constantly being developed in depth by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Given in the paper are statements issued by the delegation of the North side to the North-South high-level talks and the spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front in denunciation of the provocative “Eagle 91” joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities, and home and foreign public voices lashing at the exercises. [Words indistinct] the South Korean news column of the paper includes reports that over 5,000 students of 15 universities in Seoul held functions marking “day of students” before launching anti-“government” demonstrations and the National Council of Student Representatives announced that the joint overseas liaison headquarters for the inauguration of the Pan-National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification was set up in Berlin.

An article of the paper points out that the South Korean authorities are laying obstacles to the solution of the non-aggression problem with the “confidence-building first doctrine”.

Foreign media reported the fourth round of the North-South high-level talks, says the paper.

The paper rounds up words of foreigners who visited the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong.

The paper reports that General Secretary Jiang Zemin touched on a series of internal and international affairs when he was interviewed by the ex-editor of the U.S. WASHINGTON TIMES, President Yang Shangkun visited Iran, Cuba and Vietnam demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. naval base from Guantanamo, the Cuban Foreign Ministry protested against the infiltration of American planes into the air space of Cuba, the Vietnamese premier visited Singapore, the first-stage session of the Mid-East peace conference was held in Madrid. Voices of world political and public figures demanding a fair peace in Mid-East are conveyed in the paper.

The paper deals with the continued trade friction between the United States and Japan.

South Korea

Seoul To Press for ‘Six Points’ in N-S Pact

*SK0611054491 Seoul YONHAP in English
0510 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea will press for six points to be included in an agreement with

North Korea on reconciliation, non-aggression and exchange and cooperation, the spokesman for Seoul's delegation to the inter-Korean prime ministers talks, Yi Tong-pok, said Wednesday.

Four of the South Korean points are mutual opening and exchange of newspapers, radio and television broadcasts and printed matter; establishment of military confidence building for non-aggression, and replacement of the Armistice with a peace formula; enforcement measures for free communication, travel and trade; and establishment of resident representative liaison offices in each other's capital and a clause saying the agreement does not affect existing treaties or agreements.

The prime ministers of the two Koreas agreed in the fourth round of their talks in Pyongyang last month to draw up the agreement in their fifth meeting, which is scheduled for Dec. 10-13 in Seoul.

The first working-level contact will be held on Nov. 11 in Panmunjom to draft the agreement.

South 'Can Show Flexibility' in Panmunjom Talks

*SK0611035491 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 0300 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Text] Briefing reporters today, Yi Tong-pok, the spokesman for our side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks, said that the 10-point practical measure for exchange and cooperation, on which the North and South failed to reach an agreement during the fourth North-South high-level talks, is not absolute. In other words, he hinted that the South side can show flexibility on this matter during the working-level talks which will start in Panmunjom on 11 November.

Spokesman Yi Tong-pok said that North Korea's proposal on exchange and cooperation has only a declaratory meaning and that if a guarantee is provided to put exchange and cooperation into practice, the South side can show flexibility on details.

Spokesman Yi Tong-pok also said: Because reaching a package agreement, not a partial agreement, is our side's basic principle, our side will not accept the North Korean side's proposal to reach agreement first on issues on which the North and South concur.

Soviets Favor Nuclear Inspection in Both Koreas

*SK0411133891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1259 GMT
4 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (YONHAP)—A visiting senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official on Monday championed the idea of getting the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conduct inspections on nuclear facilities both in South and North Korea after North Korea signed the IAEA nuclear safeguards agreement.

Sergey S. Razov, chief of Soviet Foreign Ministry's Department of Far East and Indochina, said, "following

that agreement (a verification agreement between North Korea and IAEA), nuclear security in Korea would be ensured on the basis of regular IAEA inspections carried out in the South and the North in accordance with the obligations assumed by the two states under the Non-Proliferation Treaty."

Speaking at an international conference on "The Change of Soviet Military Policy and the Two Koreas" hosted by Tanguk University Center for American and Soviet Studies, the Soviet official hinted that his country would continue to encourage Pyongyang to accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

"We believe that the obligations undertaken by any state under an international treaty must be carried out without preconditions or undue delays...our position is known to Pyongyang and we will continue to operate on that basis."

Razov said such North Korean proposals as internationally guaranteed denuclearization of the Korean peninsula needed to be discussed both at bilateral and multilateral levels with the participation of all the states concerned. "The Soviet Union has stated its readiness to become guarantor of the nuclear-free status for the Korean peninsula on the understanding that similar guarantees will be extended by the United States and China."

Razov stressed that the nuclear problems involving the Korean peninsula should be addressed "from both ends, by eliminating nuclear weapons in South Korea and by ensuring that North Korea strictly complies with its obligations under the Nonproliferation Treaty."

He said it was not yet clear whether recent initiative by U.S. President George Bush applied to all nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, including air-based systems. "In that sense," Razov added, "we would welcome whatever detailed explanations our U.S. and South Korean colleagues might offer in this regard."

Apparently referring to North Korea's long-standing call for the cessation of South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises, the Soviet official said the annual U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit maneuvers appear "clearly anachronistic" in view of the sense that a peaceful democratic settlement of the Korean problem requires that the parties concerned refrain from any demonstration of military force.

"We do believe that full renunciation of those and other similar exercises would promote greater peace and stability in Korea," said Razov.

Soviet Admiral Urges Naval Arms Control Talks

*SK0511095291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT
5 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5, (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union wants to start discussions on the most simple naval confidence-building measures [CBM] with "all the states

concerned," but Washington seems unwilling to enter such negotiations with Moscow, an international seminar on arms control was told Tuesday.

Retired Adm. Nikolay Amelko, consultant at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Scientific and Coordinating Center and candidate of naval sciences, said Moscow favored limitation of the fighting strength and structure of national navies to the requirement of defense sufficiency, and could start discussing naval issues at special consultations involving all the states concerned.

"...At the initial stage it seems to be appropriate to limit the discussions mainly to the issues of confidence-building and transparency measures," Amelko told the seminar on "The Change of Soviet Military Policy and the Two Koreas: Nuclear Issues and Arms Control."

The gathering, which closed Tuesday, was sponsored by Tanguk University's Center for American and Soviet Studies.

The confidence-building measures could involve notification of major exercises, massings and transfers of naval forces, and the presence of observers at naval exercises and maneuvers, he said.

They could also include limitation of the number and the scale of naval exercises and maneuvers and of the areas where they are conducted, and mutual contacts between navies, such as regular exchange visits of ships and naval planes, he said.

The Soviet expert said such first steps could be followed by an ad hoc consultative mechanism that could be used at the level of operational command of naval forces, a system of safeguards to ensure the security of international trade communications, and an arrangement between nuclear powers to declare the presence or absence of nuclear weapons aboard combat ships calling at foreign ports.

Unlike the Soviet Navy, the U.S. Navy's main purpose was not to defend, Amelko said.

"This difference...will somewhat complicate their reduction and achieving a balance of forces at sea...this difficulty could well be overcome through establishing equivalent criteria for comparison: through cutting allocations for building ships, submarines and planes, and, possibly, through using components from other armed forces to offset the superiority of naval components," he said.

Retired Adm. James Winnefeld of the Rand Corporation in Washington, D.C., predicted Washington would enter naval CBM negotiations with the Soviet Union "when it sees it in its interest to do so."

"Every relevant echelon in the United States Government, starting with the President on down through the secretaries of state and defense, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have made statements saying that

naval arms control is not in the U.S. national interest...the United States has opted for the unilateral path to 'control' naval arms," he said.

Winnefeld said the U.S. naval force would shrink to about three quarters its current size in the next five years and had gradually taken most tactical nuclear weapons off its ships over the last three years.

"With President Bush's 27 September 1991 initiative, it now appears that the remainder will be removed," he said.

To start naval CBM negotiations, the United States and the Soviet Union should open a hotline or hotlines between regional military headquarters, issue general nonbinding policy statements on deployments and exercises, and launch exchanges of naval force data and visits between their staffs and ships, he said.

Observing that the era of arms control "is drawing to a close as economic concerns take top billing on the world's agenda," the retired admiral said the real arms control issue lies in nuclear nonproliferation in North Korea "not in limiting the operation of a decreasing number of U.S. and Soviet warships which are already in the process of off-loading their nuclear weapons."

USSR 'Flexible' on U.S. Withdrawal From ROK

SK0511100491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0933 GMT
5 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—A Soviet Foreign Ministry official hinted at Moscow's flexibility over the issue of U.S. forces withdrawal from South Korea Tuesday by describing it in a roundabout way as "a matter for bilateral decision" between the countries involved.

"Now due to changing nature of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States as well as due to the system of serious disarmament agreements and specifically to recent initiatives of American and Soviet presidents on tactical nuclear warfare, our attitude to American troops in Korea is also changing.

"It is needless to repeat that we still call for withdrawal of all troops from territories of foreign states, but finally this is a matter for bilateral decision between the state whose troops are deployed and the state on whose territory," said Ret. Adm. Nikolay Amelko, consultant at the Ministry's Scientific and Coordinating Center, in a seminar on changing Soviet policy closed here Tuesday.

"We welcome coming certain reduction of American forces in Korea (for 7 thousand men). But still Asian-Pacific region is stuffed with very significant military groupings belonging to the countries of the region and states outside the region," he noted.

Sergey Razov, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Far East and Indochina, meanwhile, avoided

calling for a complete withdrawal of American forces from South Korea when he talked of the issue of U.S. military presence in Korea in the same seminar on Monday. He simply said that a "reduction" in U.S. military presence in South Korea could contribute to achieving a "lower level of military confrontation" between the two Koreas divided at the end of World War II in 1945.

Soviet Commander on Easing Tensions in Korea

*SK0411134891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1310 GMT
4 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (YONHAP)—A visiting Soviet Army general recommended Monday that all foreign military bases and facilities be liquidated and foreign troops be withdrawn from the Korean peninsula to ease tensions.

Gen. Viktor I. Novozhilov, commander of the Soviet Army's Far Eastern District, made the remark in a two-day international seminar on the change of Soviet military policy and the two Koreas. The seminar, which closes Tuesday, is sponsored by the center for American and Soviet Studies of Tanguk University.

In a keynote speech, Gen. Novozhilov called on the United States and the Soviet Union to discuss ways to relax tension on the Korean peninsula.

Saying that the prevention of danger in Korea can be a subject for bilateral or multilateral talks, he also proposed an international forum in which the Soviet Union, the United States, South and North Korea, Japan and other nations take part.

To stimulate the inter-Korean dialogue, he suggested talks between South and North Korea be arranged in a third country.

"The population of the Soviet Far East is sincerely concerned about the amelioration of the situation in the area and our people will approve any action in support of this process," he said.

He said the lack of information about the military potential in the Soviet Far East was a reason for rumors and exaggerations of the "Soviet military threat."

"We are taking measures to provide more information about our military build-up in that area," the general said.

He said the total number of servicemen in the Soviet armed forces would not exceed 3 million. "The recruiting would be based on the transition to the professional army in the near future," he added.

Cites Troop Reductions in Far East

*SK0511011591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT
5 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has cut 200,000 troops from the Asian contingent of its army and navy, including 120,000 in the Far East, Gen. Viktor Novozhilov, commander of the Soviet Army's Far Eastern Military District, told a seminar Monday.

"The army and the navy in the Asian part of the USSR have been reduced by 200,000 persons, including 120,000 persons in the Far East. Recently President Mikhail Gorbachev has declared the limitation of the troops on the Kuril Islands by 30 percent," Novozhilov told a seminar on "The Change of Soviet Military Policy and the Two Koreas: Nuclear Issues and Arms Control."

The two-day seminar sponsored by Tanguk University's center for American and Soviet studies continues Tuesday.

"The Soviet defensive buildup, our armed forces now are in quite new and extremely important stage of the development... What will be the structure of our armed forces in the near future?

"First of all it will be brought in correspondence with the principle of defense sufficiency. The number of armed forces types will be reduced. They will be classified as strategic deterrence forces, air force, navy and ground defense forces. We are going to cut the number of military districts, military departments and general army divisions.

"In all types of armed forces armies will be transformed into corps, divisions into brigades. The total number of servicemen will not exceed 3 million," he said; speaking in English.

The Soviet state conversion program would turn 422 military factories and 100 non-military factories over to the manufacture of civilian products, with peaceful output scheduled to reach 65 percent by 1995, he added.

Talks With Defense Minister

*SK0611100491 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
6 Nov 91 p 1*

[Text] Novozhilov, commander of the Soviet Far East Military District who is on a visit to the ROK to attend an international seminar, made an unofficial visit and held talks with Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku on the morning of 6 November. Prior to this, Yong Yong-il, director of intelligence headquarters in the Joint Chiefs of Staff who is now visiting Moscow, paid a courtesy call on Soviet Defense Minister Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov on 4 November and held talks with him. Thus, reciprocal talks between the core military leaders of the two countries were held for the first time since diplomatic relations were established.

At 1100 on 6 November, Novozhilov, commander of the Soviet Far East Military District, called on Minister Yi at the Defense Ministry building and exchanged views on security in the Asian-Pacific region and on the military situation on the Korean peninsula.

It was learned that at the talks, Minister Yi explained that the northern policy, which the ROK has consistently implemented toward the Soviet Union and East European countries since 1988, and the ROK's efforts to establish diplomatic relations with these countries were designed to realize durable peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the reunification of North and South Korea at last.

To this, Commander Novozhilov reportedly said that the Soviet Union reduced its ground and naval forces deployed in East Asia to 200,000 troops and its armed forces in the Soviet Far East to 120,000 troops, thus actively leading the trend of global disarmament and detente.

It was also learned that Commander Novozhilov stressed that not only the Soviet Union, the United States, and Japan but also North and South Korea should strive to end military tensions and the wasteful arms race by mutually observing military mobilization exercises.

The Soviet Union invited our side's civilian experts, including Choe Pyong-kil, Yonsei University professor, and allowed them to observe naval training in the coastal sea off Vladivostok from 14 to 16 August.

On the other hand, Yong Yong-il, director of intelligence headquarters who is visiting the Soviet Union to attend a ceremony marking the opening of the military attache office in our Embassy in the Soviet Union, on 4 November called on the Soviet Defense Minister Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov and exchanged views on matters of common interests in military security. However, details of the talks have not been revealed to date.

ROK, U.S., Japan Discuss Security Cooperation

*SK0211112691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1034 GMT
2 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea, the United States and Japan have inaugurated a regular tripartite policy consultation by holding its first session here Saturday.

The session was attended by Yi Se-yong, assistant Korean foreign minister for policy planning, John Stremlau, deputy director for U.S. policy planning and Yukio Sato, director-general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's information analysis, research and planning bureau.

Delegates exchanged views on whether it was necessary to have a multilateral security cooperation system in the Asia-Pacific region from the medium- and long-term

points of view. They were also said to have discussed Japan's role in Northeast Asia.

Yi said after the meeting that the governments of South Korea and the United States basically shared the view that it was not desirable to change at the moment the existing regional security system in Northeast Asia which hinges largely on two separate bilateral security ties between South Korea-U.S. and U.S.-Japan.

He said that the United States, however, seems to be thinking that Japan could increase its role in its own way depending on its careful consideration for its relations with other Asian countries.

Yi specifically said that on top of the agenda items was a proposal, championed by Canada and Australia, for expanding the existing bilateral tie-oriented security device in the region to a multilateral system. He did not reveal how far the negotiators went into the discussion.

He further said that the three officials agreed on the need for the three countries to maintain close consultation and play a concerted leading role in establishing a new international order in Northeast Asia particularly after the collapse of the Cold War system.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry sources said that the South Korean Government has decided to positively study the feasibility of shifting the regional security system to a multilateral one revolving around a three-way security axis binding South Korea, the United States and Japan.

They said the government previously was opposed to the idea of having a multilateral system in view of the persistent cold war on the Korean peninsula, the Cambodian conflict and the Soviet-Japan territorial dispute over the four islands north of Japan.

A remarkable change in the security situation in the region created by recent U.S. and Soviet decisions to cut nuclear arms and the settlement of Cambodian crisis has prompted the South Korean Government to reconsider its position, they said.

The delegates to the first tripartite meeting were known to have also discussed efforts to get North Korea to accept outside inspection of its nuclear-related facilities.

Officials Describe North Korean Explosion

*SK0511135591 Seoul YONHAP in English 1315 GMT
5 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—The powerful explosion, which occurred just north of the mideastern part of the Demilitarized Zone last week, is believed to have claimed the lives of at least 120 people, the HANGUK ILBO, a vernacular daily, reported in its Wednesday's [6 November] editions.

The paper, quoting intelligence officials here, said some 900 tons of TNT kept in two ammunition depots at the

Pyongyang railroad station went off at a stroke at midnight [1500 GMT] Oct. 30, causing an extensive damage in the nearby area.

Pyongyang is located some 7 kilometers north of the northern boundary of the Demilitarized Zone and the explosion was observed by South Korean guards patrolling the border.

South Korean intelligence officials who have analyzed the photographs of the explosion site and all available military information determined that some 120 people must have been killed and the area within a 1-km radius was ruined completely, the paper said.

"The explosion was the single biggest one ever reported on the Korean peninsula," the HANGUK ILBO quoted an unidentified intelligence officer as saying.

He said the explosion might have dealt a severe blow to the Pyongyang railway station as well as to nearby military facilities.

North Korea is also investigating the exact cause of the explosion, the report said.

Intelligence officials believed that most of the casualties were military servicemen.

Defector Says No 'Reformers' in North

SK0611030491 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 6 Nov 91 p 1,11

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Ko Yong-hwan, former North Korean diplomat who recently defected to South Korea, by staff reporter Kang Sang-yun; date, place not given]

[Text] To change or not to change—that is the dilemma for Stalinist North Korea, says a ranking North Korean diplomat who has recently defected to South Korea.

Ko Yong-hwan predicts that the North Korean economy is in such bad shape that the people may rise up against the Kim Il-song dictatorship within a few years.

In an exclusive interview with The Korea Herald yesterday, Ko stresses that some middle-level officials in North Korea think that their country needs Chinese-style economic reform to survive.

"Although they wouldn't say a word, the Chinese reform is a model that both so-called 'patriots' (loyal followers of Kim Il-song) and 'non-patriots' desire to follow, because they believe that China has greatly improved the living standard of its people and its national economy by dint of reform," Ko says.

But the North Korean leadership wavers, fearful of the perils which might stem from reform.

He said reform or no reform is equally fraught with peril. "If there is no change, there is the possibility that the

Communist regime might be shaken at the root," Ko says. "Changes will risk import of all kinds of bad ideologies."

As a consequence, Ko says, North Korea is in a "dilemma."

As the North Korean leadership sees it, he says, China has only a tiny foe, Taiwan, and can manage the side effects of reform, but North Korea has many, the biggest of them South Korea.

Ko was the first secretary at the North Korean Embassy in Congo until March when he defected to South Korea. He came to Seoul two months later through a third country, according to intelligence officials.

In a news conference in Seoul on Sept. 13, Ko said, he defected here because he feared he was blacklisted and was about to be recalled to North Korea for making critical remarks on communism.

He predicts that whether a popular revolt will erupt in North Korea depends on the living standard. "I think the survival of the Kim Il-song regime hinges on whether it can meet the basic needs of its subjects," he says. "If North Koreans are forced to live in grinding poverty, I believe they will try to vent their fury against Kim Il-song and his clique."

According to him, North Koreans are short of such basic necessities as rice, school bags and sneakers.

If their basic requirements are not met, Kim predicts, hundreds or thousands of North Koreans may stand up against their government in the next one or two years.

Should a popular revolt occur there, he says, chances are that it will be triggered by workers, probably coal miners who are left out in the cold.

But he discounts the possibility of a military coup. "The main reason is that in North Korea, every movement of military units is checked and rechecked at all levels," he says.

The economic conditions in North Korea could improve if it manages to get massive economic aid from Japan. North Korea is reportedly desperate to receive aid from Japan even before the two countries normalize their diplomatic relations.

In recent months, Pyongyang and Tokyo have held rounds of talks on normalizing ties. But Japan demands North Korea sign a nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency before normalizing relations.

Asked whether Pyongyang's elite would be bold enough to turn against the Communist system, Ko says the answer is "no."

It is true that they have become aware of the sweeping changes in East Europe, the former North Korean diplomat says. "But by nature they are indecisive."

He says educated people in the Orwellian society are constantly fearful of execution, and would speak only to trusted friends.

He says he was occasionally asked why North Korean collegians would not revolt. "First of all, many of them are children of the privileged class. They are naturally unwilling to do something that might deprive them of perks," he says.

He points out that anyone, who is caught making remarks critical of the Kim Il-song regime, "disappears" instantly.

If there is anything middle-level officials can do in the tightly closed North Korean society, Ko says, it is to write "reports reflecting reality."

He says there are no "reformers" in North Korea.

Ko, 38, the first Northern diplomat to defect to South Korea, observes that North Korea is fretting over what is going on between Seoul and Beijing. "Even small exchanges between the two countries are a source of big worry to North Korea. The leadership is desperate to block every move being made between South Korea and China."

While China is moving to improve ties with South Korea, Ko predicts the former is not likely to abandon North Korea, its long-standing ally which fought by its side in the Korean War (1950-53). "To my knowledge, there is little possibility that the Chinese leadership will remain idle if North Korea collapses."

But he says he hopes for early unification of the divided country.

South Koreans will have to try to open North Korean society through contacts with North Koreans who go abroad or meet with South Koreans.

He says he told reporters here that the Kim Il-song regime may meet its fate in the next five years or so. "I believe that the only way to topple the Pyongyang regime is through a popular revolt."

Student Defectors From North Offer Views

SK0411103491

[Editorial Report] Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean at 1255 GMT on 28 October carries an 85-minute panel discussion entitled, "Conversation With North Korean Student Defectors." The panel discussion includes the participation of a Seoul National University professor, four South Korean students from Seoul universities, and four North Korean student defectors. A group of South Korean university students attends the panel discussion as auditors.

The panel discussion begins with a station moderator introducing the students in attendance and asking the North Korean student defectors to tell about their

present life, their school life, and their overall impressions of South Korean society.

The North Korean student defectors unanimously define South Korean society as "free and materially affluent." However, they note many negative aspects as well, saying that "people's attitudes appear very severe," "people do not help each other," "people lack the attitude of willingly admitting society's affirmative aspects," "young students tend to note unconditionally only negative aspects in society," "people have the strong tendency of preferring foreign-made goods," and "people are generally egocentric and egotistical."

The station moderator notes the remarkable differences between students in the North and the South in the perception of reunification. He then asks one of the South Korean students to explain the reunification formula advocated by the South Korean student activists, for instance, the National Council of University Student Representatives (Chondaehyop). In reply, Yim Ung-su, a freshman in Seoul National University's Sociology Department, says: "Chondaehyop's reunification formula is reportedly that the country's reunification has been hindered by its division. The division of the country is caused by the occupation of foreign forces. So, the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea should be withdrawn because of the need to remove the present political and military tension on the Korean peninsula. Foreign forces should be rejected. Along with this, denuclearization and arms reduction should be carried out on the Korean peninsula. Following this, a declaration of nonaggression should be adopted between the North and the South. For the realization of free exchanges between the North and the South, the National Security Law should be abolished. The country's reunification should be achieved through confederation after establishing a democratic government in the South."

Then, Yim Ung-su expresses his views on Chondaehyop's reunification formula, saying: "I would like to evaluate to some extent Chondaehyop's own efforts to achieve national reunification and, in particular, to destroy the barriers built between the North and the South for 40 long years. However, I see many aspects in the formula which do not accord with our present realities."

Kang Sang-sik, a student in the audience, who is from Songgyungwan University in Seoul, refutes Yim Ung-su's remarks, saying: "I have different views from student Yim Ung-su. He said that Chondaehyop's reunification formula is nothing but a limited number of students activists' reunification formula. I do not think so. The principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, which is emphasized in Chondaehyop's reunification formula, is exactly the principle agreed upon by the North and the South in the 4 July joint statement." He also says: "Chondaehyop members insist that South Korea is a colony of the United States. You know why? It is because the prerogative of the supreme command of our armed forces rests

with the United States. In the Wartime Host Nations Agreement, our country is obliged to provide ports, military bases, and roads to the United States. The Uruguay Round is applied to our country without exception. Because of these, many people say that our country is a country subordinate to the United States. I also agree with this."

Chang Yong-chol, former student at Kim Chaek Engineering College in Pyongyang who defected to South Korea while studying in East Germany and who is now a student at Sogang University in Seoul, refutes Kang Sang-sik's remarks, saying: "In discussing the reunification issue, we should not link major powers, namely, the United States and the Soviet Union, to it. I think the problem lies within our society. In other words, student Kang talked about the confederal system proposed by North Korea. The confederal system that North Korea insists on means opening North Korea in a sense. In fact, however, North Korea is not now in a position to open its society. Let me give an example of this. In North Korea, one has to get permission from the communist authorities if one wants to go from one county to another. Such being North Korea's situation, how can people in the North freely visit South Korea, which has different political and social systems? What the North and the South should do first is not to argue about confederation, reunification formulas, and so forth, but to conduct exchanges between the two sides. By doing this, people from the two sides could make mutual visits in a free atmosphere. Once such mutual visits are realized, a reunification formula can be agreed upon between the two sides under a national consensus. Furthermore, people in North Korea cannot freely express their own opinions on the reunification issue such as the people in South Korea do today. In a nutshell, people in the North are to be arrested if they name Kim Il-song without rendering the title of the 'great leader.' Therefore, I would like to emphasize that we should be prudent in dealing with the reunification issue."

When asked by the moderator about any differences between the North's and the South's reunification formulas, Kang Sang-sik says: "Comparing the reunification formula of a national commonwealth system [of the South] and the reunification formula of a confederal system [of the North], there is a major difference. The reunification formula of a confederal system is one that recognizes the two different systems existing in the North and the South, while the unification formula of a national commonwealth system is one that recognizes two states for the time being and that later will adopt one system through a general election throughout the North and the South in proportion to their populations. That is, in this case, the ultimate goal of the South's reunification formula is to absorb the socialist system of the North into the capitalist system under the name of liberal democracy. So, supposing that one system is established through a general election throughout the North and the South, how would the people in the North adapt themselves to the new system? This is a big problem."

Reminding Kang Sang-sik that the South has no intention to reunify the country by absorbing the North, using Prime Minister Chong Won-sik's remarks on the issue at the fourth round of North-South high-level talks in Pyongyang, 23-24 October as an example, the moderator says that the South students' reunification logic "lacks objectivity" and has seemed to lean toward North Korea's.

Nam Myong-chol, former student at Kim Chaek Engineering College in North Korea who defected to South Korea while studying in the USSR and who studies now at the Hanguk University for Foreign Studies, stresses the need for the South's young students to learn about North Korea's real situation and says: "Our students in the South tend to consider North Korean society today as an ideal society" and "our students tend to unconditionally support North Korea's reunification formula and proposals." Nam Myong-chol continues to stress the need for mutual exchanges of students between the North and the South, saying that "this way will be greatly conducive to leading our students to directly grasp and understand the North's real situation."

When asked by the moderator to comment on the South students' "biased logic on the reunification issue," Professor Yi Yong-pil from Seoul National University says: "I think that such a biased logic is caused by their confused perception of the division of the Korean peninsula and the 25 June Korean war and by their confused understanding of the North's and South's reunification formulas." Professor Yi continues to say: "The United States and the Soviet Union alike should assume responsibility for the division of the Korean peninsula, and, therefore, it is wrong to contend that Korea's division is caused by the United States." "Our young students should be aware that the 25 June Korean war was clearly a southward invasion by the North." As for reunification, Professor Yi says: "The North is now worrying about reunification through its absorption by the South." He stresses: "What our students in the South should correctly understand about North Korean society today, as the student defectors from the North said earlier, is whether people in the North can freely travel, even within North Korea. As long as the North's reunification strategy and tactics remain unchanged, the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in our country cannot be considered."

As to the collapse of the East European and the Soviet Union's socialist and communist systems, the four South Korean student panelists appear to believe that the recent changes there are not necessarily a collapse of socialism or communism.

Kim Chong-hui, junior at Yonsei University, says: "I do not see that the recent situation in East European countries and the Soviet Union means that these countries have completely renounced socialism or communism." She defines the collapse of communism in these regions as nothing but a momentary phenomenon, saying that

"it is difficult to conclude that socialism or communism has completely collapsed in East European countries."

The moderator asks the North Korean student defectors to comment on this. They unanimously emphasize the inefficiency of socialist societies, contradictions in socialist societies, and the inevitability of socialism's collapse.

As to the 1990 visit to the North by student Yim Su-kyong as a Chondae-hyop representative, the South Korean students implicitly praise her visit to North Korea as a sort of patriotic act, while the North Korean students evaluate her visit as an "imprudent act," revealing North Korean communists' aim of utilizing her for their political purposes.

Concluding the panel discussion, Chang Yong-chol, a North Korean student defector, says: "People in our country appear to deal with the reunification issue with emotion. I would like to ask the people of the ROK how much they can assist the people in the North once reunification has been achieved? I also would like to ask student activists will they continue to shout slogans even after the country is reunified? It is important is to achieve the country's stability."

The moderator concludes the panel discussions by saying that "our young generations should have a correct perception on reunification and a correct understanding of the rapidly developing international situation and should seek a national consensus in our reunification formula."

Kim Yong-sam Entertains U.S., Japanese Envoys

SK0611011891 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
6 Nov 91 p 2

["Press Pocket" column: "Dinner Invitation"]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, who is determined to represent the ruling camp in the presidential election, is drawing attention from his recent dinner invitations.

After addressing members of the Central Committee of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] Monday, he invited U.S. Ambassador Donald Gregg to dinner at his home yesterday.

He also invited Japanese Ambassador Kenichi Yanagi to dinner for sometime next week.

Those who oppose Kim in the ruling camp are paying particular attention to these activities, suspecting that Kim is trying to make it look as if he has already won the DLP's presidential nomination.

Rep. Sin Kyong-sik, who is Kim's secretary, said the gathering with Gregg and the projected one with Yanagi are in return for the courtesies given him on his recent visits to the United States and Japan.

Meanwhile, Kim instructed his followers not to be agitated by moves of other factions in the ruling camp as if he and President No are getting along remarkably well.

Those opposing Kim as the party's presidential candidate are demanding an open and free competition for the nomination while Kim is hoping that No chooses him.

Financial Firms Face Discrimination Overseas

SK0511073891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT
5 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korean banks, insurance companies and securities firms are discriminated against in major overseas markets, including the United States, Japan and Europe, a Finance Ministry report released Tuesday says.

Washington, D.C., Florida and Georgia do not allow foreign banks to handle savings below 100,000 dollars, according to the report.

New York and seven other U.S. states require foreign insurance companies to renew their business licenses every year, but give permanent licenses to U.S. firms. In Korea, foreign insurance companies are asked to renew the licenses every other year.

Foreign banks cannot join the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) and so their certificates of deposit are excluded from the investment list of the U.S. Savings and Loan Association.

In Korea, manufacturers can file anti-dumping suits against foreign firms only when they are certain to suffer damage due to the foreign operation, as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade prescribes. In the United States, all manufacturers have the right to lodge anti-dumping suits.

There are many laws that require the U.S. Government to buy locally made goods rather than imported ones on a preferential basis, the report says.

It is the first time the Korean Government has published a report on the business environment in major industrialized nations since Korean financial institutions began operating on foreign soil four decades ago.

The Bank of Korea, the nation's central bank, opened a branch in Tokyo in 1950. As of the end of September, there were 165 branches, subsidiaries and representative offices of Korean banks overseas. Branches and subsidiaries may engage in business but representative offices cannot.

Insurance companies operating overseas total 33 and securities firms 41.

"The just-published 180-page report cannot be called as complete as reports by the advanced countries, but one thing is clear, Korean banks and firms face discrimination abroad," an official in the ministry's foreign capital policy division said.

Doing business is also difficult for Korean banks and other financial firms in Japan. The Bank of Japan, the central bank, sets the ceiling on different kinds of loans and this disturbs the smooth financial support for enterprises on the part of Korean banks.

Foreign banks are banned from doing trust business. Among foreign banks, only the U.S. Citibank has access to the joint computer network. Foreign insurance companies, unlike the Japanese ones, have the obligation of making deposits with the government.

Japan restricts Korea's export of such major items as dried squid and seaweed, laver and fish by imposing quotas. In the case of tuna, imports from Korea are singled out for prohibition.

EC countries take various discriminatory steps against Korean financial institutions, too. They operate extensive anti-dumping systems, levying anti-dumping duties on goods that are assembled in the community unless 40 percent or more of the parts are locally made.

France recognizes U.S. and Japanese banks as exceptions in terms of loan limitation, but refuses to do the same for Korean banks, making it difficult for them to support Korean firms operating there.

Germany requires foreign bank branches to have as head at least one person who has worked for a minimum three years at a German bank.

Britain wants Korean banks to make loans to Korean firms there only with money they have brought in from their headquarters.

Daily Discusses Ruling Party Factional Alliance

SK0511035991 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
5 Nov 91 p 2

["Press Pocket" column: "Factional Alliance"]

[Text] There is every indication that the Minjong and Konghwa factions within the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] are strengthening their alliance against the Minju faction led by party executive chairman Kim Yong-sam.

The coalition against the No. 2 man in the ruling camp after President No Tae-u seems to have been accelerated amid speculation that a political offensive from Minju faction is imminent as the embargo till the end of the year on taking issue with the political timetable including the sensitive presidential nomination ordered by the President nears its expiry date.

Co-chairman Pak Tae-chun who returned home from his 13-day overseas trip is scheduled to meet No today and they are expected to discuss his role as the "manager" of the majority faction in the DLP.

Sports-Youth Minister Pak Chol-on, a relative of the President, is also set to meet No to brief him on his foreign tour.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, a strong contender against the executive chairman, and other stalwart politicians of the Minjong faction attended a solidarity meeting hosted by Kim Chong-pl, boss of the Konghwa faction.

Rep. Yi, Minister Pak and Rep. Kim Yong-whan, co-chairman Kim's confidant, had a golf meeting at which they reportedly discussed methods to solidify relations between the two faction.

Burma

Khin Nyunt Comments on 'Human Rights' Efforts

*BK0611091191 Rangoon Burma Television Network
in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] A ceremony to mark the opening of the Yangon [Rangoon] Nursing College under the Manpower Department of the Ministry of Health was held at that college on Bogyoke Aung San Road, Yangon. Major General Khin Nyunt, chairman of the National Health Committee and secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, delivered a speech on the occasion. [passage omitted].

He said: There have been statements about human rights in quite a number of countries today. The question of human rights was also raised in connection with Myanmar [Burma]. Every country upholds human rights to a certain extent and to the level appropriate to the specific conditions of that country.

Myanmar has had armed insurgencies since its independence in 1948, and armed insurgent groups are still there today in the remote areas of the country. At the same time, subversive work by the underground elements is continuing both in the rural and the urban areas. Under such circumstances, there will be times when arms will have to be used to suppress the insurgencies. There will also be times when action has to be taken under the law to safeguard the nation from the threats of destruction.

Under today's circumstances, Myanmar has been protecting human rights by adhering to and working in accordance with the aims and fundamental principles of the UN charter and within the guidelines of the UN declaration on human rights.

It has accepted the visit and permitted inquiries by the independent experts appointed by the UN Human Rights Commission. Only recently, Professor Yozo Yokota, an independent expert of the UN Human Rights Commission, and Mr. Yakob Moller, senior officer of the human rights division, visited Myanmar and conducted a study.

Arrangements were made to enable the two officials to freely meet and inquire with the members of the elections commission and the representatives of three political parties. They were shown the places they wished to see; places such as Shwedagon Pagoda, People's Square and People's Park, new towns, the circuit road in Yangon, and Insein Prison. Frank explanations were also given to them regarding the facts they wished to know. On the basic principles of the UN Human Rights Commission, Myanmar has been cooperating with objectivity and goodwill and in a just, honest, and dignified manner.

Regarding human rights, the UN secretary general said in his 1990-91 annual report that care must be taken to ensure that the question of human rights does not undermine the sovereign right of a nation or encroach

upon the its right to administer domestically, because if such a basic principle is violated, there will only be chaos and unmanageable problems.

He said: No nation will ever accept attempts to interfere in its internal affairs or to undermine its sovereignty under the guise of human rights. It is evident that the government is undertaking constructive tasks, development programs, and health and education promotion in rural, urban, and border areas without differentiating regions. Good intentioned efforts are being made everywhere, including the remote border areas, to ensure civil rights for people.

Some major countries are saying that the human rights granted to their people may not be the same as those human rights in Myanmar; they may even be different. However, it is evident they are pretending not to understand that human rights in Myanmar are genuine rights based on humanitarianism with lofty and pure ideals.

If one observes the tasks aimed at promoting human rights in Myanmar, it can be seen that they are being undertaken with openness and sincerity with the goal of achieving balanced development among all fraternal national races and of sharing the fruits equally among all the strata of society.

If we were to make an in-depth study, it could be seen that the human rights some Western nations are promoting are only for the privileged and the elite of society and the ruling class. Myanmar ensures appropriate human rights are available in accordance with our traditions, culture, and religion.

Culture, tradition, and characteristics in the East are different from those of the West. In fact they are completely different. It must be understood that East is East and West is West. We cannot force ourselves to find an equation between the two hemispheres when their basic traits as well as cultures and religions are different. This is something those people and major countries who clamor about human rights should understand. [passage omitted]

More MP's Sign Statement on 'Exile Group'

*BK0511065991 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Announcement No. 975 of the Commission for Multi-party Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], dated 4 November 1991]

[Text] Subject: Notice to the public regarding statements signed by the elected representatives of the National League for Democracy [NLD] that they have neither in the past, nor in the present, supported the exile group headed by Sein Win.

1. In Announcements No. 965 dated 12 September 1991, No. 968, dated 25 September 1991, and No. 971 dated 6 October 1991, the commission announced that 263

elected representatives of the NLD had signed statements stating that they—members of a legally formed organization—neither did, nor do they now, support the exile group headed by Sein Win, who teamed up with the insurgents of the Karen National Union to illegally form the so-called National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma abroad.

2. The commission hereby puts on record that 17 more elected representatives of the NLD have signed the statements to the same effect as above.

3. The names of the list of 17 representatives will be carried by tomorrow's newspapers.

4. As of today, a total of 280 elected representatives of the NLD have signed statements that they neither did, nor do they now, support the exile group led by Sein Win. The commission hereby announces that the public will be notified of the statements it receives from the remaining elected representatives of the NLD.

By the authority vested in me.

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary.

Rangoon Commander Explains 'Prevailing Situation'

*BK0411120491 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command, in the company of staff officers from the military command, this morning visited the Defense Services Academy to inspect livestock breeding and agricultural programs, and gave words of advice to the service personnel and their dependents there. [passage omitted]

At a meeting held at the college's main lecture hall with officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and their dependents, Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt explained some facts about the prevailing situation in the country.

The commander said: We have come to the Defense Services Academy to inspect livestock breeding and agricultural programs as well as to inform the service personnel and the dependents here about the prevailing situation in the country.

Our Defense Services, as the name suggests, were formed to defend our motherland and not to commit aggression against other countries. This land where the academy stands is an historic site. In 1949, soldiers from the 5th Infantry Regiment, led by officer Hla Thaung, were willing to give up their lives. These soldiers stormed the site of U Thet Tin Monastery and Mindhamma hill which were then the stronghold of the KNDO [Karen National Defense Organization]. During this campaign, 85 soldiers, including officer Hla Thaung, laid down their lives for the country. If you wish to know the details about this battle, you can ask retired Colonel Saw Myint, who was the commander of the 5th Infantry Regiment.

Eighty-five soldiers gave up their lives for the country in 1949. Yet in a most regrettable and unbelievable manner, 85 former commanders of the Defense Services formed the Patriotic Old Comrades League [coalition partners with the National League for Democracy] in 1988, and signed a petition with the intent to destroy the nation.

Defense Services personnel must be truly loyal, just like it says in the lyrics of the military songs they sing everyday. While being loyal to the state, they must also show the same loyalty to their former seniors who rank among the objects of reverence [Buddha, Buddha's Teachings, Monks, Parents, and Teachers], remembering that we owe them for their kind deeds. Those who fail to show gratitude shall suffer the fate of the ungrateful in their samsara [unending cycle of birth-and-rebirth].

But some former commanders are no longer loyal to the Defense Services and are trying to break it up. As the 1988 crisis started from the 41-page document [written by retired Brigadier General Aung Gyi], attempts are also being made today to destroy the Defense Services through their newspapers. The newspaper of the Union Nationals Democracy Party said the following in its October issue:

The Defense Services were courageous in declaring to the nation that they would do according to what they had promised. We understand the Defense Services well, we know the strength of the Defense Services, and we know the duties bestowed by history upon the Defense Services. We also understand the political philosophy that governments change.

Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt said: Such writings appear to support the Defense Services, but in fact they are trying to break up the Defense Services. The same newspaper also said: The Defense Services will never change, it is a constant factor. The only change that comes with time is with the top commanding staff officers and the commander-in-chief [U-Si-Chok]. Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt said that only the writer himself knows best what he meant by the phrase U-Si-Chok.

Our government has been carrying out the tasks aimed at purifying, perpetuating, and propagating Buddhism; we understand the law of impermanence of things since the senior monks have taught us about it. We also believe in the poem written by Minister Ananda Thuriya regarding the ephemeral nature of luxury and wealth enjoyed by kings, and about how one has to suffer for another to gain something. We know changes will always be there, and we have nothing against normal changes. What we will not accept, however, are those who are attempting a short-cut to bring changes about.

Although some political parties have signed their pledges with the government that they have no contacts with insurgents, they are making secret links behind the scenes. The same matter was raised at the 113d news conference by NEWSWEEK correspondent U Limbin

Htaik Tin Latt. He asked whether there were any political parties were involved in the Delta operations.

Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt said: The Information Committee replied that Mahn Kyaw Hla of Shwegun village in Labutta Township, who is the chairman of the party organizing committee of the Union Kayin League; Mahn Aung Mailek, township organizer for the National League for Democracy in Myaungmya Township, who was captured with wounds; and Saw Michael of Ayotha village and township organizer for the National League for Democracy of Ngaputaw Township were all involved. The correspondents can judge for themselves whether or not political parties are involved.

Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt said: How are we, the Defense Services, to understand the situation? There were also hints at the news conference about where the money was coming from for the operations.

He said: Although a proverb teaches us to be [words indistinct], we do not think too much of these organizations because we, the Defense Services, have been fighting them for almost 40 years now. We consider the Delta operations as only the last hurrah before the flame goes out. We believe that insurgency will end once the people cooperate with the Defense Services in smashing it. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Former Minister on Preventing Trade Protectionism

BK0611094291 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0614 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC) can play a role in preventing protectionism and discrimination in view of rising fears over the formation of the single European market and U.S.-Canada free trade agreement, former Malaysian foreign minister Ghazali Shafie said.

EAEC could be a forum which might give wise counsel and rational proposals to replace the concept of discrimination and protectionism with a fresh and positive environment and system for international trade and aid, he added.

"The EAEC can be the third force, not with the idea of creating a third trading bloc with all the ugliness of protectionism," he said in a paper at the conference on "Blossoming Trade Blocs" in Seoul Tuesday. His paper was released here Wednesday.

Ghazali noted the increasing trend of trade blocs and groupings looking for ways of preserving and promoting their economic interests in the international field.

"The world does not need the blossoming of blocs and groupings, but a rational, democratic management of

international economic and trading relations through a mechanism of consultation," he said.

He added that the idea of trading groups or economic blocs could easily lead to protectionism, thus contradicting the notion of open, multilateral, and non-discriminatory trade.

He said trading blocs would dampen free flow in the international trading system, particularly with the growing number of East Asian countries fast developing towards industrialisation.

He also said the United Nations should play a role in the management of the international economic and trading system on par with its traditional role of preserving peace and security.

Singapore

Government 'Understands' Bush Trip Postponement

BK0611142091 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Reacting to the announcement that President Bush has postponed his visit, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the government understands why he has to do so. A spokesman said Singapore looks forward to receiving President Bush [words indistinct]. He said President Bush is welcome to visit Singapore at any time. President Bush had planned to visit South Korea, Japan, Singapore, and Australia beginning later this month.

Cambodia

Defense Ministry Spokesman on UN Body's Role

BK0411141391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Interview with Colonel (Neang Phat), spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense, by Cambodian Radio and Television correspondent; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] My salutations to the spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense. We have learned that after the signing of the Cambodian peace accord, a UN advance mission in Cambodia—known as UNAMIC—will be sent to this country. Please tell us of the composition, role, function, and prerogatives of this mission in our country.

[(Neang Phat)] I would like to thank the correspondents of Cambodian Radio and Television. You might have known that in implementing the accord on the comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem signed in Paris on 23 October 1991, a UN Advance Mission in Cambodia will soon arrive in our country to perform its duty. This mission is known by its English abbreviation as UNAMIC. It will be made up of 268 members from 23 countries,

including China, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the United States, Algeria, Ghana, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Australia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Iceland, Poland, Argentina, and Uruguay.

As a first step, UNAMIC is going to send 60 of its personnel to prepare the way for the mission. I would also like to add that this mission has three objectives in mind: first, it will constitute a symbolic UN presence as of the signing of the Cambodian accord; second, it will monitor the cease-fire; and third, it will carry out the mine disposal program.

The UNAMIC mission is composed of 268 members with the first phase to arrive in Cambodia during the period between the signing of the Paris accord and 14 November 1991. After that, the second phase will begin when UNAMIC finalizes the dissemination of its entire force up to mid-December. According to plan, UNAMIC will set up its command posts in Phnom Penh, Battambang, and Siem Reap as well as in the bases of the opposition Khmer groups. After completing the distribution of all its 268 personnel according to each phase, by the end of December UNAMIC will begin first to monitor the cease-fire; second, to launch the mine disposal program with its 20 mine disposal experts assigned to positions in Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces where they will begin training the people in mine recognition, discovery, and disposal; and third, to coordinate actions with the UNHCR [United Nations High Commission on Refugees] in repatriating Cambodian refugees.

UNAMIC's authority is a UN advance group that must strictly implement the accord signed in Paris. I would like to stress that this mission has no right to violate the accord nor has it any authority to violate the role and function of the existing power of our State of Cambodia because ours is an independent and sovereign state.

I would also like to inform you that the mission is a multinational group made up of members coming from many countries with different political tendencies. This is something quite new for our people, considering our history.

[Correspondent] Please give us additional information on the following point: Is UNAMIC expected to work alongside the opposition Khmer factions as well?

[(Neang Phat)] UNAMIC's main mission is to monitor the voluntary cease-fire agreed upon since 1 May 1991 among all the warring Cambodian factions. Therefore, it is true that according to the signed accord UNAMIC will also carry out its activities and role alongside the opposition Khmer factions. In order to correctly and successfully respond to the earnest wish of the compatriots who are calling for peace and national reconciliation and to help push our country toward genuine peace and prosperity, our people, authorities, and armed forces everywhere in the country are prepared to settle all problems with the opposition factions in order to end the war and

rebuild the nation. I also appeal to the opposition Khmer factions to correctly implement the Paris accord.

Relations With SRV After Peace Accord Viewed

*BK0411021591 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 Nov 91 p 8*

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Big Brother No Longer a Comrade"]

[Text] Peace in Cambodia has effectively altered the nature of Cambodian-Vietnamese relations, from the "special friendship" in the past decade to the current formal "business-like" relationship. This new less heralded relationship could prevail in the months, if not years to come.

Phnom Penh-based diplomats believe Vietnam and Cambodia would have to set their relations straight either in the near future or before Prince Norodom Sihanouk's visit on November 14.

At the very least, the two countries would have to try to settle the most glaring problems in their bilateral relations, particularly territorial disputes and the long-overdue loan repayments Cambodia has to make to Vietnam.

Diplomats point to the recent visit to Phnom Penh in September by Vietnam's chairman of the National Assembly, Le Quang Dao, and say it was an attempt by Hanoi to adjust its ties with Cambodia after the signing of the peace accords.

According to an Eastern European diplomat, Dao's visit was significant as he was trying to work out a settlement on border disputes with Cambodia.

During the visit Dao expressed Vietnam's willingness in solving the problem of the demarcation line along the Cambodia-Vietnamese border at Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Svay Rieng and the Pulo Wai Island. Both countries agreed to set up a border committee to follow-up on these issues.

Dao's trip comes after a recent flare-up at the popular Bavet-Moc Bai outpost. Cambodians living in the area claim Vietnam moved the demarcation posts deep inside Cambodia's territory near the border outpost.

The same diplomat expressed confidence that the problem of the Vietnam-Cambodia demarcation line would be addressed when Prince Sihanouk returns home to Phnom Penh from his 13-year exile.

During his exile, Sihanouk has often accused Vietnam of trying to incorporate Cambodian territory as its own. "When it comes to Cambodia's territorial integrity, Sihanouk is No. 1," said the diplomat. Sihanouk was well-known in Thailand for bringing the country to the World Court on the dispute over Preah Vihear temple. In June 1962, Sihanouk won the court's decision over the dispute.

Although the four warring Cambodian factions have different outlooks and strategies, they however agree on one thing—the demarcation issue must be settled right away.

Doubtlessly, Sihanouk's homecoming will come with the rise of Khmer nationalism as never before. And there is no reason now for Vietnam to risk its hard-won international support on the Cambodian issue over old wounds along the border.

Hanoi at the same time is seeking payment for Vietnamese arms purchases made by the Phnom Penh government and repayment of loans taken to shore up Cambodia's ailing economy. Vietnam also wants to be paid for the use of its troops in Cambodia. During the 1989 famine caused by a poor rice harvest in Cambodia, Vietnam provided emergency food aid which was valued at between 60-80 million rubles.

The outstanding payments have not yet been made and one sticking problem is the rate of exchange to be used. According to a Phnom Penh official, Vietnam wants to use the old rate of three dongs to one riel in making the outstanding payments. At present, one riel can fetch as high as 32 dongs.

Relations between Hanoi and Phnom Penh began to get cold in the past years as the Cambodian conflict approached settlement. At the end of 1989, Cambodia ended the 10-year-old Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Vietnam, and declared itself "a permanent neutral" country.

At the Seventh Party Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party in June, Cambodian-Vietnamese ties withered further. Heng Samrin, the Cambodian leader, who is now the honorary president, delivered a not-so-enthusiastic speech at the Congress without expressing gratitude to Vietnam's decade-old sacrifice in fighting against the Khmer Rouge and to prevent the return of the genocidal regime.

It was the first time Cambodia indicated that it could do without Vietnamese support. Since August, all Vietnamese advisers have left Cambodia marking the end of all categories of Vietnam's presence in Cambodia. Western reports say at least 3,000 Vietnamese experts with non-combat experience were in Cambodia, despite Vietnam withdrawing its troops from Cambodia in September 1989 but without any international verification. Some Western reports indicated that even after September 1989 Vietnamese troops had been crossing the border back and forth helping Phnom Penh forces thwart Khmer Rouge offensives mainly in Battambang.

Vietnam's presence in Cambodia today is represented by Vietnamese people living in the fertile areas around the Tonle Sap great Lake. Cambodian resistance groups fighting the Phnom Penh government claim that one million Vietnamese have been settled in Cambodia. Official Vietnamese statistics however put the number at only 80,000.

Anticipating peace in Cambodia, the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh encouraged Vietnamese living in Cambodia to register their names, but many of them have failed to comply.

Another sign of the waning friendship is the dismantling of the Cambodian-Vietnamese Friendship Association, which used to symbolize one of the main pillars of cooperation between Phnom Penh and Hanoi. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY's Phnom Penh bureau will be leaving in very near future. Early this year, Phnom Penh's Foreign Ministry rearranged its organizations and dropped the department concerning cooperation with socialist countries including those in Indochina.

Now Vietnam and Cambodia are attempting to solve their outstanding problems by attuning themselves to the post-war Cambodian reality. Though Cambodia's enmity towards Vietnam is deeply rooted in history, future relations between the two countries would depend on what transpired during the 13 year sacrifice (if they mean anything at all) Hanoi made in helping Phnom Penh keep the Khmer Rouge at bay.

Unfortunately, the swift changes toward political and economic reforms in Cambodia do not augur well with the domestic trends in Vietnam. Three weeks ago Phnom Penh suddenly announced the death of communism in the country and pledged to transform Cambodia into a "clean democratic nation" with a free market economy.

The ruling party in Vietnam on the other hand is still holding onto its communist ideals. It would be difficult at this juncture in time to see how party-to-party links between Vietnam and Cambodia could still be maintained. The Paris peace accords signed on Oct 23 specify that the new Cambodian constitution must be "democratic, pluralist and liberal" and include human rights guarantees.

With the upcoming United Nations' sponsored election in 1993, it would be suicidal by any means for any Cambodian leader to associate himself closely with Hanoi and the Vietnamese Communist Party.

CPP Central Committee Thanks Vietnamese Party

*BK0611034691 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT
5 Nov 91*

[“Message of thanks” from the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee—date not given]

[Text] Acknowledging the receipt of greetings at this new stage of vital importance, the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee pledges at all times to remember the moral, material support, and assistance the Communist Party of Vietnam and the brotherly Vietnamese people have wholeheartedly given to the Cambodian people for

their struggle to defend and rebuild a Cambodia with independence, peace, freedom, democracy, neutrality, and social prosperity.

May the traditional relations of solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of our two countries continue to develop forever. May the CPV Central Committee further achieve new, still greater successes in building a glorious Vietnamese state.

UN Mission Visits Prey Veng Province

*BK0611052491 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0424 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 6—Dennis McNamara, a special representative of the United Nations, now leading a UN mission for a fortnight-long working visit to Cambodia, visited Prey Veng Province Monday 4 October.

The mission's visit to Prey Veng is aimed at studying the local people's urgent need for health care and agriculture.

While in Prey Veng, the UN mission made a study tour of a number of communes in the provincial capital and in Peam Ro District.

All Sides Urged To Implement Peace Accords

*BK0611013291 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
5 Nov 91*

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Do the Other Cambodian Groups Really Have the Goodwill To Implement the Peace Agreement?—date not given]

[Text] (?As the signing) of the agreement on Cambodia was held in Paris on 23 October with delight and hope that peace [words indistinct] great concern over the possibility of a recurrence of the past catastrophe.

Many questions have been raised about whether the other Cambodian groups, particularly the Pol Pot group, really have the goodwill to implement this agreement.

The other Cambodian groups, particularly the Polpotists, have continued violating (?this peace agreement) with their plans to forcibly move the refugees back into the country in disregard of the UN repatriation plan. They have also continuously violated the cease-fire accord and robbed people in remote areas.

All these are schemes to serve their strategies [words indistinct].

The moving of refugees, particularly those under their control at Site 8, deep inside the country is clearly a plan to increase their implanted military forces. Their robberies are to collect assets for a protracted military activity. These activities run counter to their statements that they fully respect the UN plan. As a matter of fact, they intend to violate the agreement and obstruct its implementation.

Therefore, it is appropriate to say that if they do not fully respect the Paris agreement signed in the presence of the Cambodian factions, the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, the representatives of 19 countries, and a UN representative, it would be very easy to foil the implementation of the peace agreement.

However, there is no reason for the Government of the State of Cambodia [SOC], which has made many sacrifices and concessions to bring about the agreement in line with the people's aspiration and interests, to violate this agreement.

The final stage of the Cambodian solution of the Paris peace agreement certainly cannot be successfully implemented with the SOC side alone. Therefore, more than before, it requires all the warring Cambodian factions to behave correctly, create an atmosphere of mutual trust, and sincerely and strictly implement the Paris peace agreement.

The other Cambodian groups, particularly the Polpotists, must immediately stop the forcible repatriation of refugees and end all other violations.

We would like to appeal again to the United Nations and the 19 countries who signed as witnesses of the agreement, to end the war in Cambodia and to make more efforts to get the other Cambodian groups to strictly abide by the Paris agreement.

We hope the progress towards ending the conflict in Cambodia is an important contribution to world peace, security, freedom, stability, and cooperation.

Army Meeting Supports Party Political Platform

*BK0311035991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT
2 Nov 91*

[Report, with portions recorded, on meeting organized by the Defense Ministry in Phnom Penh on 2 November to welcome the result of the Cambodian People's Party extraordinary congress]

[Summary from poor reception] "This morning, at the 13 October Guest House, the Defense Ministry organized a meeting to welcome the result of the Cambodian People's Party's extraordinary congress. The meeting was chaired by Lieutenant General Tha Thanchan, deputy chief of the Army's General Political Department, and participated in by a multitude of cadres and people."

In his opening speech, Lieutenant General Tha Thanchan highlighted the results of the congress, citing the adoption of the political platform and the amended constitution of the party.

Afterward, the representatives of the three branches of the Cambodian People's Army read petitions supporting and warmly welcoming the results of the congress and "pledging to take part in promoting in their units the

party's political platform and transforming this into concrete activities, and also pledging to unite around the party's leadership in all circumstances."

The petition of the army, read by Lieutenant Colonel Thong Borin, expresses "vigorous support for the political platform" of the party, praises the party's leadership, and makes the following pledge:

"[Begin Lt Col Thong Borin recording] 1. Cadres and combatants of the entire army pledge to transform the lofty unanimity of views on the political platform and the new Constitution of the Cambodian People's Party into concrete reality in the political life of society and the nation.

"2. They pledge to always stand on the side of the people and dare to make all kinds of sacrifices to defend the people's lives, property, and peace and absolutely oppose a recurrence of the danger of the past.

"3. They also pledge to sincerely implement the national reconciliation policy and the peace agreement signed on 23 October 1991 in Paris and oppose policies or acts leading to violation of the peace agreement.

"Long live the Cambodian People's Party!

"Long live peace and national reconciliation! [end recording]"

Postwar Political Developments Previewed

BK0111025191 Bangkok THE NATION in English
1 Nov 91 p A8

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "In Search of Cambodian Democracy"]

[Text] Cambodia's political atmosphere in the months and years to come will give a semblance of democracy and to a certain degree freedom of speech, assemblage, and travel to allow broader political participation.

In all likelihood, at least 15 political parties of all shades and colours will compete in a United Nations' brokered election either at the end of next year or early 1993 in Cambodia.

The main contender is the Pracheachon Party (Cambodian People's Party), the largest party in the country. It has a new name and the organization is now under the new leadership of the populist Chea Sim, the party's president, and the internationalist Prime Minister Hun Sen as vice president.

Apart from the People's Party, home-grown small parties will be vying for seats in the 120-member National Assembly. At the very least four parties are being planned in Phnom Penh by local intellectuals, former ministers, trade unionists and Ung Phan, former minister of communications and transportation, who was released recently, [and] will head a party, which will ally itself with the Pracheachon Party.

Despite their different names, all new political parties in Phnom Penh will be one way or another connected with the Pracheachon Party. They are not seeking to challenge the current ruling party, but rather to make an attempt to join in the future government on a more equal footing, should the opportunity arise. Potential voters in Cambodia are likely to vote for personalities rather than for the substance of any party.

It is also possible that the Chinese in Phnom Penh, Kampot, Kampong Cham and Battambang will join forces to form their own party to ensure the interest of its estimated 100,000 strong community. Since December last year, the Chinese community was allowed to form its own association, given the freedom to study the Chinese language and resumption of ancestral worship as well as to take part in the Chinese New Year celebrations—all taboo in the past.

The Cambodian Chinese community has been treated well in the present and previous Cambodian governments, except during the reign of terror of the Khmer Rouge between 1975-78 where almost half of the Chinese population were decimated while the rest fled overseas. The overseas Cambodian-Chinese Association, which was set up in January this year, has begun contacting its colleagues based in Hong Kong and Singapore.

For other non-Phnom Penh-based parties, at least eight are on the drawing board. The Khmer People's National Liberation Front will be split into two parties: one led by its current leader Son Sann and the other by its chief rival Gen Sak Sutsakhan. The Khmer Rouge will be under a single banner with a new name. The group loyal to Prince Sihanouk will be fielding two different parties: one under the leadership of his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the other by another of Sihanouk's "close" family members. Three more parties too will be headed by Vandy Ka-on, a well-known Cambodian intellectual who fled from Phnom Penh to France in 1989, by Chhang Song, former minister of culture under the Lon Nol government and In Tham, a former Cambodian prime minister. In the near future, a few more political parties funded by the West could emerge to contest for influence in Cambodia.

Cambodian People's Party

After the recent party congress, both Chea Sim and Hun Sen have smoothed their rocky relations. They decided to bury the hatchet in order to hold the party together, at least until the scheduled election. Hun Sen told reporters in Paris that there was no conflict between him and Chea Sim and added he was working well with Chea Sim, "who is more flexible."

By elevating Hun Sen as party's vice president, Chea Sim and party leaders hope to combine his grass-roots support and nationalist image with Hun Sen's more polished style to win the majority of electoral votes.

The change within the Pracheachon Party came from the realization in the past 13 years: They have to be recognized by the international community if they ever want to make any lasting impacts on Cambodian society. Otherwise, Phnom Penh leaders, despite some recognition, will be ostracized by the world community as they had been in the past.

It was only in recent years, specifically in the past two-three years, the party leaders, particularly Chea Sim and Hun Sen, thought of adopting more liberal approaches. They pondered if countries like Thailand and Singapore are considered democratic countries and accepted by the international community, why not Cambodia? The promise to uphold liberal and democratic values is one thing, putting it into practice is another. By August after the botched coup in the Soviet Union, the party summed up enough courage to announce a new political platform—more appealing to international standards and voters at home. At the back of their minds, they know full well any movement towards liberal democracy will take a long time given the Cambodian realities and their people's unfortunate past.

Some Phnom Penh-based diplomats shared this assessment, saying the current party leaders for the time being decided to go for the maximum of changes on a trial basis. In the past, if the Phnom Penh Government had offered such concessions, they would have lost everything, however with the new situation and the peace accord, they are now in an advantageous position.

Future Government

If the election is carried out as planned, it is likely the future Cambodian administration will be a coalition government comprising the Cambodian People's Party as the core group together with a few local parties in addition to parties backed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

For Cambodia to survive, the presence of the People's Party is indispensable for day-to-day law and order and stability in post-war Cambodia. Without the party's assistance and cooperation, this country of 8.5 million could easily be paralyzed or turned upside down. Given its past experience, it can mobilize mass organizations including police and other security units as well as villagers in rural areas for the country's reconstruction efforts.

To consolidate the party, the local intelligentsia will play extremely important roles in injecting ideas and efficiency. In fact, the intelligentsia is a decisive factor to determine the viability of future Cambodia. Without the group's active support or participation, the People's Party could hardly function efficiently in such an environment. In the past 13 years, there remained country own intellectuals chose to stay behind and help the nation. [sentence as published] These people have commanded respect and trust from the urban public.

On top of that, about 5,000 young Cambodians have completed their studies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, where they witnessed the swift political changes, in the past 10 years. They carried home a strong impression of the failure of socialism and the need for broader public participation in political and economic affairs. Without any proper jobs, they are frustrated with their own country and want radical changes.

To gain further efficiency and proficiency, overseas Cambodians are useful. Their technical expertise and knowledge are indispensable for the country's modernization programmes. They are likely to come from various Western-backed parties.

Like its neighbours in ASEAN, Cambodia will emerge as a new democratic country, at least in name. Certainly, when it comes to implementing professed democratic values there will be gaps as in its next door non-communist neighbours. With democratic platforms, the country will forge ahead and join the international community much faster than the other two Indochinese countries.

Indonesia

UN Envoy Explains Position on Portugal's Visit

BK0511102191 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0918 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] New York, Nov 5 (ANTARA)—Indonesian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Nana Sutresna, on Monday explained to the UN secretary general Indonesia's position as well as expressed its disappointment at Portugal's unilateral cancellation of the visit of its parliamentary mission to East Timor.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar showed understanding of Indonesia's feelings, taking into consideration that considerable preparations had been made to make the visit possible, Ambassador Nana Sutresna told ANTARA.

At present Secretary General De Cuellar was obviously still considering what steps he would take next, he added.

The plan for a visit by a Portuguese parliamentary mission to East Timor was an idea of Secretary General De Cuellar in order to create a favourable climate conducive for the achievement of an internationally acceptable solution on the East Timor issue.

For the preparations, the Indonesian and Portuguese permanent representatives to the United Nations conducted negotiations under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

According to the original plan, the visit would take place on November 3, after a previous visit by a preliminary team to East Timor.

Portugal cancelled the scheduled visit under the pretext that Indonesia had rejected the inclusion of an Australian journalist who was registered in Indonesia's black list, in the list of international journalists who would be accompanying the parliamentary mission's visit to East Timor.

Nana Sutresna explained to the UN secretary general that Indonesia's refusal was still within the framework of the agreement reached by both parties under the auspices of the secretary general.

The agreement laid down that the list of international journalists who would be accompanying the Portuguese parliamentary mission to East Timor, should be agreed upon by both sides.

"From the aspects of procedure and principle, we are right because we do not want people registered in the black list to enter Indonesia", he stressed.

"We have repeatedly warned Portugal not to include people who were registered as 'persona non grata', in the list of international journalists for the East Timor visit", he said, adding that Portugal had known all along that the journalist concerned, who always launched anti-Indonesian campaigns from Portugal, was in Indonesia's black list.

According to Nana Sutresna, Indonesia's rejection was conveyed to Portugal in a decent way, but Portugal had made a direct statement to the press without prior notice to the UN secretary general.

Alatas Seeks UN Mediation

BK0611134691 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Before attending a special cabinet meeting on economic affairs in Jakarta today, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told newsmen that Indonesia has asked the United Nations to be a mediator between Indonesia and Portugal to deal with the future visit by a Portuguese parliamentary delegation to East Timor. He said the visit that was scheduled for 3 November 1991 was unilaterally cancelled by Portugal. In this connection, UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar will mediate to settle the issue.

According to Ali Alatas, Portugal has violated the agreement on the planned visit and unilaterally postponed the delegation's visit to a date yet to be determined.

Civil Servants 'Free' To Join Political Parties

BK0611140191 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs Rudini is giving ample opportunity to members of the Corps of Government Public Servants to join any socio-political organizations that have won their confidence. Speaking to reporters in Jakarta today, Minister Rudini said considering that

civil servants are free to exercise their political rights, any group or a small fraction of civil servants cannot be prohibited from joining any of the political parties running in the general elections. He reiterated that one's political rights cannot be compromised because [word indistinct] is the right and obligation of every citizen.

According to Rudini, in order to guarantee the correct exercise of political rights by members of the Corps of Government Civil Servants, government decree No. 20 was issued in 1976 stating that civil servants wanting to join any political party should seek permission from their superiors.

Laos

PASASON Lauds Joint-PRC Boundary Treaty

BK0511123391 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Article from 4 November PASASON: "The Lao-Chinese Boundary Treaty Is Considered Heritage for the Next Generation"]

[Text] At the invitation of PRC Premier Li Peng, Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon recently led a Lao Government delegation to pay an official friendship visit to the PRC. The most important event during the visit was the signing of the Lao-Chinese boundary treaty by the two prime ministers.

As is known, Laos and China share a stretch of 406 kilometers of common border, with northern Laos lying next to southern China. In the past, people living along both sides of the Lao-Chinese border used to exchange visits with one another. Moreover, these people are of the same Lao race. Some groups of these people are even of the same ethnic origins sharing similar or identical traditions, customs, and languages. Under any circumstances, the border area between the two countries has always been shrouded with an atmosphere of mutual affection and solidarity.

The sharing of the border of friendship by the two countries—Laos and China—has allowed them not only to effectively practice the five-point principle of peaceful coexistence of international law but also to further strengthen the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the Lao and Chinese parties, governments, and peoples. The solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Laos and China have now been restored and further strengthened, especially in the past recent years in which the high-level party-state delegations of the two sides have exchanged visits with one another—the visit to the PRC in 1989 by Kaysone Phomvihane and the visit to Laos in 1990 by Li Peng. In addition, delegations of political circles, mass organizations, and technical groups from both sides have also exchanged frequent visits with one another, especially those of the technical border committees of the two countries which have regularly exchanged visits to the point that they have

successfully reached a conclusion on drafting the border agreement which was majestically signed by the prime ministers of the two countries during the PRC visit by Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon.

The demarcation of the Lao-Chinese border line, like our border lines with other neighboring countries, was carried out early this century by the French colonialists while our country was under French colonial rule. In the history of independent Laos, we have never carried out a border demarcation together with any other neighboring countries [as heard]. Therefore, the signing of the boundary treaty between LPDR Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon and PRC Premier Li Peng has been termed an event of great significance. It reflects not only the further strengthening and development of the friendship, solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and China, but also the unprecedented details of geographical border settings of currently independent Laos. The boundary treaty we have signed with China will become a precious heritage for the future generations of the Lao and Chinese peoples who will continue safeguarding and cherishing independence, peace, friendship, solidarity, and cooperation forever.

The multiethnic Lao people, like the Chinese people, are extremely happy with this boundary treaty for it will help improve and strengthen relations between the Lao and Chinese peoples. Moreover, this border agreement will become an excellent model for the settlement of border problems between Laos and its other neighboring countries. The implementation of a policy of good neighborliness by neighboring countries will always lead to the development of mutual good relations, the mutual settlement of common border problems, and the coexistence with friendship and good will on the basis of the five-point principle of peaceful coexistence. The Lao-Chinese boundary treaty is, for us, the second border agreement we have signed with a foreign country in addition to the Lao-Vietnamese border treaty which was signed in the past few years.

Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Silk Weaving Seminar

BK0211120691 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Vientiane, Nov. 2 (KPL) - A seminar with the theme "Lao Women and Silk Fabrics" was held here on Oct. 31 by the Committee for Social Science. The seminar presided over by President of the Social Science Committee Sisana Sisan, and honoured by the Advisor to the party Central Committee Phoumi Vongvichit, studied the history and characteristics of Lao silk fabrics, referring to the weaving tradition of various minority people in Xieng Khouang province.

It also discussed ways and efforts to preserve and develop this handicraft work.

The seminar, in addition, heard lectures on silk weaving tradition of Japan and by a representative from the Thai

Maha Sarakham University on ways to preserve and promote the Isan weaving tradition and that of the mountain tribes.

Southern Electrification Project Progress Cited

BK0611134091 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Vientiane, November 6 (KPL)—The Electricite du Laos [ELS] has operated an electrification project for the southern provinces while carrying out the construction of the Se Set hydropower project which was officially commissioned recently.

The electrification project has received over a U.S. \$34 million soft loan from the World Bank in addition to the ELS's contribution of over 910 million kip.

The project works mainly achieved so far are the construction of a 115-kw power grid 115 km long from (?Se Set) dam to Pakse (?with) high, medium, and low voltage power distribution stations in Pakse, Saravane, and Savannakhet; the (?installation) of a 3-megawatt power generator at Se Labam hydropower station; and the construction of an electric post factory in Champassak. Now 679 families in Champassak, 533 families in Saravane, and 98 families in Savannakhet have already enjoyed electricity from the project.

Deputy Prime Minister Speaks at Dam Inauguration

BK0411143191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 November at the Se Set hydroelectric dam in Saravane Province, a ceremony was held to officially inaugurate the operation of the electricity generating facilities there. The construction of the dam began in January 1989 and was completed in mid-June 1991.

Attending the ceremony as honored guests were Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Soulivong Dalavong, minister of industry and handicrafts; representatives of SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency], the UN Development Program, the Asian Development Bank [ADB], the World Bank, and the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand [EGAT]; engineers, consultants, and representatives of the contracting construction companies; and many other invited guests.

After hearing a report on the construction work done in the past three years presented by the director of the Lao Electricity Enterprise and the views of representatives of various organizations, Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha delivered a speech, saying in part: The Lao People's Democratic Republic is blessed with rich natural resources and several sources for producing hydroelectric power. According to an initial assesement, the many tributaries of the Mekong River have the

potential to generate more than 18,000 megawatts of electricity. To date, only 900 megawatts have been tapped from these sources.

At the same time, the deputy prime minister expressed thanks to the ADB, the World Bank, and many friendly countries and international organizations for giving aid and loans to Laos in drawing up plans and blueprints and in helping in the construction of the dam and other hydroelectric projects. He also hailed the engineering consultants from (the MPR and India) who have helped in supervising the construction work and training of Lao engineers, technicians, and workers for the project. He hailed all local organizations and inhabitants for their contributions to finishing the construction on schedule.

The SIDA organization of Sweden, the largest donor of aid to the project, has granted gratis aid worth U.S. \$23.77 million for the installation of turbines, water gates, and tunnels at the dam. At the same time, the Swedish Government has also given gratis aid valued at U.S. \$2.45 million for carrying out development work for villages affected by the dam construction, for example, by building roads and drinking water facilities, erecting electric utility poles, and preventing damage to the environment.

The Se Set hydroelectric project generates electricity with turbines propelled by water coming down from 257-meter-high water falls [nam tok]. The water is diverted to the turbines through 560-meter-long tunnels installed under the mountains. The dam's generating capacity is 45 megawatts. On average, the project is capable of generating 180 million kilowatt/hours per year to serve Saravane and Champassak Provinces. The rest will be sold to EGAT at a rate of U.S. 2.9 cents per 1 kilowatt/hour of electricity. Laos is expected to earn about U.S. \$5 million annually by selling electricity from the project to Thailand.

Cadre Role in Building Grass Roots Detailed

BK0311090791 Vientiane PASASON in Lao
28 Oct 91 pp 3, 4

[Party-cadre feature: "Cadres and the Building of Grass Roots"]

[Text] The political report presented at the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] 5th Congress clearly states the following: "As for our country whose 90 percent of its population are farmers living in the countryside, the grass-roots building means the building and development of the countryside and villages into strong communities in all fields. Therefore, we must continue implementing the policy of going down to the grass roots and going up to the mountains. The immediate concern is the devising of a rural development project. Therefore, we must establish a program to systematically train and to upgrade cadres in various fields, including in political, management, and specialized areas."

The above-mentioned policy conforms to the current reality in Laos and the aspirations of the Lao people. But how are we going to realize this policy?

The foremost fundamental¹ issue in doing this is that we must possess qualified and capable cadres to lead the grass roots. To be exact, the education standard of such qualified and capable cadres must be at least at the elementary or secondary levels. Illiterate persons should not be appointed as political cadres to lead the grass roots. Each canton should be manned by at least three or four political cadres with the elementary or secondary levels of education—the higher the better—as leading cadres. In addition, each canton must also be provided with a contingent of cadres with specialized capabilities in certain areas, such as cadres in the economic, agricultural, forestry, handicraft, and legal fields. A number of these cadres must possess a theoretical standard in the political area at the immediate level upward. The rest of them must possess knowledge in the political theory at least at the elementary level.

Only qualified and capable cadres should be assigned to organize the implementation of the party's policies and state laws at the grass-roots level in a scientific, knowledgeable, and correct manner. Such cadres know when they should execute what tasks with maximum effectiveness. They also know how to take the initiative when a favorable opportunity arises in executing work in their respective villages and cantons.

Cadres must first of all possess qualifications and capabilities in devising plans, organizing the implementation of specific tasks, and inspecting and reviewing their own work. They must know how to resolve all problems in their villages and cantons and to skillfully analyze the relationship between "cause" and "effect." Key cadres at the grass-roots level must clearly appraise their own capabilities and know the potential of the natural resources in their own localities, which can be exploited for the development of the grass roots for the present generation. Grass-roots cadres must possess good health for they need to concentrate physical efforts on carrying out work in the countryside for a long period of time. This is because in carrying out seasonal work in villages and cantons, they cannot afford to spend only eight office hours to execute certain tasks. On the contrary, they must be available all the time whenever they are required to execute specific tasks. Therefore, they must always remain healthy, young, and energetic.

The most important qualification of key cadres stationed at each canton is that they must possess a fine sense of human relationships. With such a refined quality, they will be able to develop good and close relationships with the inhabitants of all ages and sexes in their community. They must possess good manners in all aspects, including manners in public speaking. Their behavioral conduct must be reliable and command the trust of the masses. They must be capable of uniting the masses into a strong force to carry out development work for their own community.

In order to construct such a fine rank of key political cadres for each village and canton, efforts must be made to devise a plan on cadre training for the grass roots. First of all, persons who are well respected in each grass-roots locality should be selected for training in certain specialized areas to upgrade their capabilities through training schools or courses for a definite period of time. After completing such training programs, they will be reassigned to work in the grass-roots localities of their origin with similar wages the state gives to other state employees of various categories. At least three or four persons must be assigned to each village and canton.

As for the state, it must set up a system of training schools to give training to cadres in various fields to upgrade their capabilities, such as in the cultural, scientific, technical, economic management, state management, legal affairs, security maintenance, political, and social order areas so as to allow them to become well-versed in administrative work at the grass-roots level.

Only by doing this will we be able to develop the countryside in our country and to make the grass roots strong in all aspects.

Philippines

Senators Say Bases Conversion Authority Needed

HK0511045891 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 5 Nov 91 pp 1, 13

[Text] Two anti-base senators are pushing for the speedy enactment of the bill creating a Bases Conversion Authority.

Senators Wigberto Tanada and Orlando Mercado said the measure is urgently needed so that plans to convert the U.S. military bases for commercial and other purposes could be implemented. The bill would pave the way for the "realization of the conversion dreams," they said.

The bill was presented for amendments on the Senate floor by the committee on foreign relations late in September. But the Senate went on recess two weeks ago without approving the measure.

Tanada said the pace of deliberations on the measure was slowing down because the Senate also has to tackle other important measures, such as the election bill which would govern next year's polls and the proposed national budget for next year. "*Mukhang bumabagal ang proseso* [It appears that the process is slowing down]," he said.

Mercado said the bill should be enacted before the end of the year to give the government enough time to implement the conversion plans for Clark Air Base, which was abandoned by U.S. troops and their dependents soon after Mount Pinatubo started erupting in June. The Americans are expected to formally turn the base over to the Philippines in December.

The bill seeks to create an agency that would implement the conversion plans for Clark and Subic Naval Base.

Discussions on the Philippine proposal for a three-year U.S. pullout from Subic have not yet started.

Under the bill, the facilities occupied by U.S. military forces can be leased to private corporations which would be formed as subsidiaries of the Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA).

Senate President Jovito Salonga, however, questioned the legality of creating private subsidiaries under a government agency.

After the measure was taken up on the floor, Salonga said he was "concerned" about the constitutionality of allowing the BCDA to establish subsidiary corporations.

Sen. Vicente Paterno, one of the principal sponsors of the bill, said base lands that will be returned to Philippine government control are deemed part of the "national patrimony" and cannot be sold.

Under the bill, the base lands would also not be covered by the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, Paterno said.

The bill seeks to appropriate an initial P [Philippine pesos] 50 billion for the implementation of the conversion plans. Part of the money would be drawn from the proceeds of the sale of military camps located in Metro Manila.

Among the conversion plans for Clark that the BCDA will implement after the bill becomes law are the establishment of factories for garments and machineries and developing sites for department stores and shopping complexes in Clark.

A plan to make a portion of Clark the site of dust-sensitive microchip factories was abandoned because of the heavy volume of ash from Pinatubo that blanketed the base.

Aquino Hails Miyazawa as Japanese Prime Minister

OW0511122791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT
5 Nov 91

[Text] Manila, Nov. 5 KYODO—Philippine President Corazon Aquino on Tuesday hailed the election of Kiichi Miyazawa as Japan's new prime minister, saying she expects relations between the two countries to remain very close.

"Prime Minister Miyazawa has wide experience in international affairs, and it is expected that the very close bilateral relations between the Philippines and Japan will continue," she said in a statement.

Aquino said the Philippines places much importance on its relations with Japan, which she said is a major investor and market for Philippine products.

She also pointed out that Japan, which is the Philippine's partner in two regional groupings, is her country's largest donor of development assistance.

Debt Rescheduling Agreement With Canada Reached
HK3110051991 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 31 Oct 91 p 2

[By Rexie M. Reyes]

[Text] The Philippine Government recently reached an agreement with Canada to defer payments on \$5.91 million of official debts in line with the general accord made during the fourth round of rescheduling with the Paris Club last June 1991, Finance Department sources said.

The latest specific agreement signed brings to three the number of creditor-governments belonging to the Paris Club which have completed rescheduling negotiations with the Philippines.

The first two creditor-governments were France and Spain which agreed to restructure \$31.5 million and \$8.49 million loans, respectively. This brings the amount of debts with specific restructuring agreements to \$45.89 million or barely 3% of the total \$1.5 billion debts to be rescheduled under the fourth Paris Club round of talks.

The government hopes to conclude 13 arrangements before the end of 1991, Finance Undersecretary Romeo Bernardo said earlier.

To make the amount of debts restructured more substantial, negotiations with Japan should be completed. Japan, sources said, constitutes 80% of the total official debt owed by the Philippines to the Paris Club.

Negotiations with the remaining 11 creditor-governments belonging to the Paris Club are ongoing, sources said. These countries, include Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, United Kingdom, Australia, Finland, U.S. and Japan.

Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao, in a press briefing yesterday, stated that the Paris Club rescheduling agreements are among the major accomplishments made by the Aquino Government as far as foreign debt management is concerned.

Postponement of payment of debts were also made twice with the foreign commercial bank lenders which enabled the country to save its foreign exchange reserves, Mr Estanislao stated.

Bigger Problem

However, the bigger problem lies in the domestic debts of the Government, Mr Estanislao said.

"Our interest payments in the national budget are now divided roughly 3:1 between domestic and international," Mr Estanislao said. This means "for every P

[Philippine pesos]1 of interest we pay to our international creditors, we pay P3 of interest to our domestic creditors," he explained.

These domestic debts are owed largely to the Social Security System (SSS) and the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS). To control the growth of these debts, the government will continue to adapt the same measures implemented last year when debts owed to SSS and GSIS were restructured, Mr Estanislao stated.

Abadia Affirms 'Stable' Security Situation

HK0511114391 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Nov 91

[By Josette Olivera and anchorman Tony Dungan; italicized passages in English]

[Text] There has been much speculation that the ultra-rightist group will be strengthened enough to launch another coup d'etat following the return of the former first lady. Yet [General Lisandro] Abadia says that the plan to put military rebels back under military control has no connection with the return of Imelda Marcos. He even clarified that the government is more sure now than before about the present security of the country.

Abadia also pointed out that in the past seven months since he became chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP], he has never declared a red alert, which is a clear indicator that our national security is stable.

In spite of this, the military continues to monitor the security situation of the country in relation to the return of Mrs. Marcos. Nonetheless, AFP spokesman Jaime de los Santos reported that the country's situation remains normal. He stressed that the military is operating only as a support to the Philippine National Police in its implementation of security measures.

[Begin Delos Santos recording] *So far as the Armed Forces is concerned, we are not alarmed. It is still normal because as I've said before, we are just on a supportive role. [words indistinct] base on the [word indistinct] that everything is normal and under control. [end recording]*

Justice Secretary Says Marcos To Get Fair Trial

HK0511022891 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino
People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Justice Secretary Silvestre Bello III has said that former First Lady Imelda Marcos will be given a fair trial when she faces tax fraud cases filed against her by the government. Bello also said that Imelda Marcos is being given until tomorrow, 6 November, to surrender and post bail on all eight charges filed against her in the Quezon City Regional Court. The said grace period was given to Mrs. Marcos so that she will have time to raise bail funds amounting to P [Philippine pesos] 200,000. Meanwhile, Assistant State Prosecutor Aurelio Trampe stressed that they hold strong evidence against the

former first lady. Trampe said that they have been able to gather more evidence that will prove that the Marcos family did not file their income tax in 1986 and 1987.

Editorial Views Imelda's Homecoming 'Carnival'

*HK0511051391 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English
5 Nov 91 p 1*

[Editorial: "Imelda's Return Hastens End of Politics of Nonsense"]

[Text] The nation has entered yet another phase of frivolity with the return of Mrs. Imelda Marcos. It has been mercilessly battered by seven failed coups, a wave of natural calamities topped by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, an emotionally exhausting debate over the now rejected military bases treaty, and so, it would seem, it's time to have a change of scenery—from the grim landscape to hilarity.

The carnival of Mrs. Marcos, abetted by a media insensitive to the anguish of a nation groping for a leadership that will lift its spirits, morale and vision towards national reconstruction, offers an escape from the bleak scenery. Mrs. Marcos' showmanship and glitz offer the formula that the best way to address the problems of the nation is to forget them and indulge in entertainment. But problems never go away. The longer we postpone addressing them, the more they become intractable and the more they will come back with a vengeance. It is far from the mind of Mrs. Marcos that the nation is sitting on a time bomb. She has her own surrealistic view of conditions taking place in this country. Her view is built on nostalgia and unreality, which can mesmerize some people into retreating into a world where revelry never ends and greed never finds satiety.

Apart from the bubble produced by media over Mrs. Marcos, her homecoming has, in a perverse way, helped in defining the issues in the 1992 elections, an event that should be a watershed for political renewal for this nation. Her return has crystallized the emergence of a symbol of the political values forcefully rejected by the people in 1986. Never in the history of this Republic had the people spoken more emphatically than at Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] so that there remained alive underneath the layers of patience an impulse to reject bad government. More than a political upheaval, Edsa represents the shining hour of the reassertion of the popular aspirations for an honest, humane, competent and effective government. At Edsa, the people delivered a blow for change. More than any other person, Mrs. Marcos represents the perversity of the old regime.

It is perhaps because the people have been disappointed by the failure of the successor government of President Aquino to live up to the expectations at Edsa that Mrs. Marcos and her cabal of opportunists are finding fertile ground to present themselves as a better alternative to the present government. But it must not be forgotten that what Mrs. Marcos is offering is a return to the political

values of a discredited regime, which incorporated economic irresponsibility, corruption, larceny, monopoly, and abuse of power in the decalogue of its ideology. This is a sad turn of events because the return of the Marcos cabal invites the nation to journey back to the desolate political and economic order presided by the Marcoses during 14 years of dictatorship.

Mrs. Marcos is the incarnation and symbol of the worst aspects of our political culture. She represents the ugly blemishes of our skin, the scars, the wart and pox marks in our face.

Given this, her return, in a sense, highlights alternatives to a nation that is going to the polls in May next year. As a pole around which the freeloaders and the beneficiaries of the Marcos regime can gravitate, Mrs. Marcos' return serves a function in the polarization of issues. There is little doubt that there remains a hard core of Marcos loyalists. They have come out of the woodwork and have, like barnacles, found a political wreck to which to fasten themselves like parasites. Her homecoming is certain to provoke conflicts within the groups associated with the old regime. There are other symbols she has to compete with, in particular, the former Marcos crony, Eduardo Cojuangco, and the former defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile. Senator Enrile has somehow come out with glory in breaking away from the regime by leading a military rising at Edsa. Mr. Cojuangco and Senator Enrile are not now going to deliver to Mrs. Marcos on a silver platter the mantle of leadership of the opposition against the Aquino government. Senator Enrile has more impeccable credentials than Mrs. Marcos to be the symbol and leader of the opposition.

He is serious, he offers a vision and, however, he had during the Marcos years been identified with the faction that found repulsive the malevolent influence of Imelda and the former chief of staff, General Fabian Ver, on the Marcos regime. If Senator Enrile is coherent, Mrs. Marcos represents the idiosyncratic and frivolous side of the anti-Aquino forces. Therefore, it is logical that, even within the opposition, she will soon be marginalized as an embodiment of nonsense after her entertainment value has worn off, a process that will not take very long to complete. Since her arrival, we have had a thick layer of cosmetics concealing the uglier aspects of the values that she stands for and which she impersonates. She is a living image of irrelevance.

Paradoxically, with the return of Imelda, the process of her marginalization—and the marginalization of nonsense—in politics has been accelerated. The homecoming has provoked a realignment within the opposition, a realignment in which opposition leaders who have concrete ideas to offer for national reconstruction are emerging. There are other more credible focuses for national mobilization based on programs and issues within the opposition than Mrs. Marcos. Production of useful issues is beyond her ken. Her ability to manufacture irrelevance is boundless but her talents lie elsewhere—unfortunately they are useless to a nation trying

to lift itself from the ruins left by the regime whose depredation of the nation she was in part responsible.

Columnist Views Politics of Marcos's Return

HK0611060491 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY
in English 6 Nov 91 p 6

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad:
"Imelda and Nacionalista Party Presidentiables—Who
Will Coopt Whom?"]

[Text] Manila has seen nothing like it in a long time. People started lining the route as early as Sunday midnight for the great arrival on Monday morning. By sunrise, tens of thousands stood along the welcome route. By the time the motorcade appeared, the crowd had swollen to over a hundred thousand, standing six to seven deep.

It looked like a smaller, one-day version of the crowd at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] in 1986, with one big difference. The cheers that rent the air at EDSA then signalled the flight of the Marcoses and the triumph of "people power," the hysteria that accompanied Imelda Romualdez Marcos's entry into the city trumpeted joy over her homecoming.

The crowd at EDSA might have been different from the crowd that covered the welcome route. But a number of those who later called on her at the Westin Plaza were part of the "revolving door power elite" that manages somehow to be in power with every administration and had been quick to latch on to the new regime in 1986.

Has the pendulum swung from one extreme to the other? Has history come full circle? Whatever the answer, the nation's politics will never be dull or the same again.

In nearly six years of Mrs Aquino's ruling, no visiting or returning celebrity has been mobbed the way they mobbed the returning widow of the late president. No recent event has provoked a similar display of emotion. In 1983 a mammoth crowd had turned out to watch Ninoy Aquino's funeral cortege pass by, but since then not even Cory Aquino at the height of her popularity had seen people lining the route to welcome her from any of her foreign travels.

The credit did not belong to Imelda alone. Nearly six years of exile have not made her much more intense than five years of waiting have made her supporters. They matched her tears of joy with theirs. It was a day for the "Marcos loyalists" as much as it was a day for her.

Malacanang tried to downplay the event by foolishly and vainly pretending the hysterical welcome did not happen. It unleashed a team of foul-mouthed spokesmen to bad-mouth Imelda and call the welcome a hoopla, which is what the Aquino regime had tried to put up every February 25 since 1986 to recreate the "triumph at EDSA" in vain.

At least one pro-Aquino media organization went out of its way to report the arrival in strictly derogatory terms, burying the canons of honest journalism under the poisoned political slant of its owners and editorial gatekeepers. The three anchormen on Channel 2's OPTIONS trotted in Executive Secretary Frank Drilon "to balance", without success, the "undue excitement" created by the arrival.

From the pulpit, some priests who could not help being political and partisan wondered whether Filipinos really had such short memories as to have forgotten where they stood vis-a-vis the Marcoses at EDSA in 1986. They forgot that EDSA is only in Manila and that not even most Manilans were there. And they failed to ask whether those who were there were the same ones who had now turned up to welcome the widow of the man they had driven from power.

They also failed to ask whether some of those who were there might have realized after nearly six years of bumbling incompetence that they had exceeded the bounds of righteousness in replacing the Marcos regime with another that proved to be even worse, not better.

What uniformly struck foreign and local observers—including those who had covered the decline and fall of Marcos—was not only the size of the crowd but above all its spontaneity and intensity of emotion. They had not been called to the streets by the Archbishop of Manila, as in 1986, nor by the supreme leader of the Iglesia ni Kristo [Church of Christ], who had once threatened to do so in protest against the high price of oil. But they were there. None of the major TV networks could explain the phenomenon, but they had to record it faithfully all the same.

From the time Marcos fell, the regime had tried to discredit the "Marcos loyalists" as a group of men and women who could not accept the fact that Marcos was no longer in power and had been judged by his successor and her accomplices and benefactors in Washington. The word "loyalist" became a pejorative expression. But unperturbed, the loyalists wore it like a badge of honor and confronted the regime head-on near the point of fanaticism.

We—you and I—may not like what we saw on Monday, but we saw it all the same. The Marcos loyalists had gained recognition—a new level of confidence—a new status—with Imelda's homecoming. Who are they, one may ask; what social or economic clout do they have that anyone should fear or mind them at all?

We know some of them by name. They are Luis Tabuena, Alona Alegre, Annie Ferrer, Oliver Lozano, Ding Diaz, Carlos Salazar, and several others. But no less dedicated than these few known names are countless nameless others—street sweepers, market vendors, inhabitants of Smokey Mountain, etc.—men and women of the social underclass who believe that everything they have they owe (believe it or not) to the Marcos couple. If

Monday's outpouring is any proof, they are sufficiently numerous and motivated to form a critical mass for Imelda's political program.

Imelda knows this. If she did not know it before, she quickly learned it the moment she touched native soil. This is why her first public address sounded the way it did: a speech at the hustings, intended to make that critical mass march to her drum.

She said nothing about her political plans or ambitions except to disclaim them. But she said everything that could be said, and at her press conference (concert?) she even sang. All her body language and emotional vibrations tended to confirm what she was, in fact, trying to disclaim.

In the next few days, after she shall have visited the Ilocos region and the Visayas and conferred with her political lieutenants and advisers, her message will be clearer. That seems inevitable. Although she is no member of the Nacionalista Party [NP], she can claim the support of some of its members just as she can claim support within the once powerful KBL [New Society Movement]. And her dominant personality will impact heavily on the naming of the NP standard bearer.

This adds to the problem of the NP which is already burdened with conflict that threatens to split the party three ways among its three "presidentiables." Unless it is able to avoid such a split, the party may no longer be able to produce a nominee that would be supported by all, or even by most of its members. With Imelda on the side pursuing her own plan independent of the game being played by the three NP "presidentiables," the whole nominating process might begin to make even less sense to the average voter.

Whatever inconvenience Imelda's arrival has caused the squabbling NP aspirants, it makes good sense and good politics for them to gloss over that inconvenience and invite her to join them in putting together a common battle plan against the administration. Pride and vanity may counsel against it, but no move could be more prudent or useful. It would be foolish for them to pretend that Imelda represents nothing and that whatever she does from here on will have no bearing on the fortunes of the nation or the opposition. Any attempt to exclude her could provoke an equally exclusionist response from her against them.

De Villa Favors Keeping Ban on Former Army Head

HK0611100391 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 6 Nov 91

[By Rodney Allego of DZRH Unit No. 1]

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said that he is in favor of the continued ban against General Fabian Ver, former Armed Forces of the Philippines chief, and

his children: Irwin, Rector, and Wyrlo from returning although they no longer pose a threat to national security.

In an interview after the 52d anniversary celebration of the Department of National Defense, De Villa said that it was not only the military which opposes the return of the Vers, but that it was a collective decision of the government after former First Lady Imelda Marcos was allowed to come home.

De Villa also reminded members of the defense and military establishments that they were sworn to enforce and defend the Constitution. He added that the department still faces a lot of challenges, including the ongoing peace initiatives and efforts to ensure peaceful and honest elections in the coming year.

Communist Rebels Set Agenda for Peace Talks

HK0511053391 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Nov 91 pp 1, 10

[Text] Lucena City—Communist rebels in Southern Tagalog yesterday laid down a six-point agenda for peace talks with the government as the military's Southern Luzon Command extended its unilateral ceasefire by 10 more days.

The National Democratic Front [NDF] and the New People's Army [NPA] presented their "talking points" in a message over Radio Pakikibaka [Radio Struggle], a clandestine radio station operated by the rebels.

Gregorio Rosal, alias Ka [Comrade] Roger, spokesman of the NPA Melito Glor Command, said the talks should revolve on issues of agrarian reform, human rights, graft and corruption, social equality, environmental problems and foreign control of the economy.

"*Walang kapayapaan kapag kumukulo ang sikmura at walang pag-ibig sa patuloy na paglabug sa karapatang pantao ng AFP* [There is no peace when the stomach is grumbling and there is no love with the AFP continuing to violate human rights]," Rosal said.

Zelda Soriano, alias Ka Selda, an NDF official, said that unless these points are included in the formal negotiations, lasting peace would not be achieved.

Soriano said the rebels are willing to give up their fight if the basic social problems would be solved. "*Ang kailangang lunasan ay ang sanhi ng sakit at hindi ang sintomas* [What needs to be cured is the sickness not the symptoms]," she said.

Government and non-government organizations have stated that the dialog should carry a theme on love, peace and development.

Civilian and military officials, as well as Church leaders and professionals, have been meeting regularly to finalize government's agenda for the talks.

They included Bishop Ruben Profogo, the Quezon Crusaders for Peace Movement, the Kapisanan ng mga Brodkasters sa Pilipinas [Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines] led by radio DWTI, Quezon Gov. Eduardo Rodriguez, Laguna Gov. Felicisimo San Luis and Col. Rex Pias, Quezon provincial commander.

Sources said Malacanang has authorized the holding of a ceasefire in the region to pave the way for the peace negotiations.

Brig. Gen. Federico Ruiz Jr., SOLCOM [Southern Luzon Command] chief, extended for 10 days the military's unilateral ceasefire and issued safe conduct passes to two NPA emissaries.

Ruiz ordered a stop in military operations on Oct. 10 as a gesture of government's good faith and encouraged the rebels to participate in the talks.

He asked Euclides Abcede, former Lucena mayor and human rights lawyer, and Aguinaldo Miravalles, Bureau of Internal Revenue director, to act as facilitators.

Abcede and Miravalles played key roles during the 1986-87 ceasefire and negotiations for the release by the NPA's Banahaw Command of five Army lieutenants in 1988.

"Both sides are still in exploratory talks. Both are trying to forge a common agenda," Abcede said.

Nine People Killed in Laguna, Cagayan Clashes

*HK0511063491 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO
in Tagalog 5 Nov 91 p 1*

[By Jun Tiosen and Joy Franklin Gonzales]

[Text] Three soldiers and six rebels were killed in two separate clashes between suspected members of the New People's Army (NPA) and the military in Laguna and Cagayan Provinces recently.

Killed in Laguna were Sgts. Arthur Principe, 39; and Melito Chicote, 35, both assigned in Camp Eldridge, Los Banos, and residing at Barangay Santo Angel, Sta. Cruz, Laguna.

Those in critical condition at the Laguna Provincial Hospital are Corporal Eric Principe, 25, brother of one of the fatalities; and Sgt. Rudy Baksa, 34, Philippine Army members.

Taken from the site of the incident were 25 cases of bullets for M-16 rifles and .45 caliber guns.

In a report to Superintendent Virtus Gil, director of the Philippine National Police (PNP) Laguna, it was learned that the victims had their respective families with them at Surfagamp resort in Barangay Kanluran, Talaosgan, to celebrate the elder Principe's birthday.

It was reported that while the victims were drinking in a rented cottage, the three rebels aboard a motor boat arrived and started firing shots at the four soldiers and escaped immediately.

After the incident, members of the 16th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army undertook operations in order to capture the suspects.

The group encountered some of the rebels, but no details of the encounter has been received yet.

Meanwhile, one soldier and six rebels were killed in a two-hour clash between the NPA rebels and the military in Barangay Bagong Bayan, Tuao, Cagayan, yesterday.

Killed in that clash was Corporal Renato Robles of Bulo, Victoria, Tarlac while dead rebels who have been brought at Ortiz Funeral Parlor in Tuguegarao, Cagayan were not identified.

Military men who were injured include S/Sgt. Remigio Banigued, Corporal Mario Tolentino, and Police First Class Leo Leovigilio, both assigned at the 54th Infantry Battalion.

Twelve unidentified injured rebels were reportedly brought by the military to different hospitals in the province.

According to Lt. Col. Alfredo de la Cruz, civil military relations officer, the force of the rebels has been possibly crippled due to the confiscation of 13,166 bullets for different calibers of guns, 780 pieces of dynamites, two sacks of ammonium nitrate, food, and medicines.

Muslim Rebels Surrender in Cotabato

*HK0111075191 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 1 Nov 91 p 12*

[By Bong Reblando]

[Text] General Santos City—Eleven separatist rebels have surrendered to police authorities in Malapatan, South Cotabato, after a month-long negotiation with Supt. [Superintendent] Rosendo Joaquin, South Cotabato PNP [Philippine National Police] provincial director, said yesterday.

Joaquin said the rebels belonging to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), headed by Rael Medson, alias "Commander Sipon," yielded 12 high-powered guns, grenade, and ammunition.

He identified the rebels as Boyong Modson, Bahir Monson, Pajaroddin Bahisnan, Salam Alam, Nazer Lanang, Beron Pata, Ahbdul Tawe, Gani Dael, Ladel Bagel, Jaguar Gambong, and a certain Jack.

Medson said he and his men surrendered because they were already tired of hiding and wanted to live a normal life with their wives and children.

Joaquin traced the rebels' surrender to the peace efforts of Malapitan Mayor Piang Singcoy and local officials.

Thailand

Foreign Minister on Logging Concessions in Burma

*BK0511150391 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in Thai 1200 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] At Government House today, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin answered questions from reporters about Thai logging concessions in Burma. He said it has to do with the Burmese Government granting logging concessions to Thai businessmen. As far as he knew, the concessions totaled hundreds of millions of rai [2.5 rai equal one acre], but only about two million rai have been operated on so far by joint ventures of Thai and Burmese businessmen which resulted from their own private contacts; the Thai Government has not been involved. It is legitimate for Thai businessmen to seek logging concessions in Burma. Thailand practices free trade and the private sector can conduct trade anywhere it pleases. The government cannot order the private sector to do or not to do something.

Regarding relations with Burma, the foreign minister reiterated that normal relations remain as before because the Foreign Ministry, which is the agency concerned, is well aware of the issue involved.

Dismisses Army Radio Commentary

*BK0611011191 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 Nov 91 p A1-A2*

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin yesterday dismissed a commentary by an army radio station which suggested that the Thai government was scaling down relations with Rangoon in response to mounting pressure from Western countries.

Asa, asked to comment on yesterday morning's broadcast of the army's SAYAMMANUSSATI radio commentary programme, said he had no idea where the programme got the information from.

"The Thai government will maintain close ties with Rangoon. We will continue to do business with Burma for the simple reason that we are neighbours who share a 2,300-kilometre border," the foreign minister said.

"The government has never discussed Thai-Burmese relations with the military. Neither have I. So don't listen to the military radio, listen to the person in charge (of foreign policy)."

The commentary, which is prepared by army staff and usually reflects the thinking of army leaders, also attacked four major logging firms which had won concessions from Burma as a result of former army chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyuth's visit to the neighbouring country to promote relations.

In the broadcast, the unidentified commentator said that in the past two weeks, the logging firms had been lobbying Agriculture Minister Anat Aphaphirom and Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on for support for their request that the government allow them to retain export warehouses for logs cut in Burma that will be exported to other countries. The firms can claim tax rebates from the government if they export the logs kept in warehouses.

Previously the Cabinet's screening committee on economic affairs had rejected the request for extension of leases on the warehouses, which expired at the end of September. The rejection, according to the commentary, resulted from fear among Cabinet members that the Thai government would be condemned for promoting logging in Burma.

The four companies are TCK Sawmill, Thai Pong Sawmill, Hong Heng Lee Sawmill and Santi Forest. They are allegedly supporters of Gen Chawalit's New Aspiration Party.

The army commentator claimed that these companies seemed to be confident that they would finally have their way.

Thai logging firms with concession rights in Burma have been suffering from the recent decision by Rangoon to increase royalty fees, double taxation by ethnic rebels and high transportation costs in hauling logs from Burma across the border into Thailand.

Asa said relations between Thailand and Burma went beyond mutual interests and material gains and that Thailand would not bow to pressure from some Western countries to distance itself from Rangoon.

Several Western countries, led by the United States, have shunned Burma's repressive military regime because of its dismal human rights record. They withdrew most of their assistance to Rangoon after the violent 1988 crack-down on the democracy movement.

The minister, asked to comment on exploitation of Burma's forests by Thai logging companies, said he personally did not think the loggers would contribute significantly to the national interests of Thailand.

"But we have to respect their rights and freedom to make a living. Thailand is a free-market economy. We cannot tell the private sector what or what not to do," he said.

Army Radio Seeks To Discourage Logging in Burma

*BK0611121991 Bangkok First Army Division Radio
in Thai 2300 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[From the "SAYAMANUSATI" program]

[Summary] Dear listeners, all of you already know that wood merchants have reaped huge profits from wood trading. The government has tried to crack down on illegal logging activities because the forests in Thailand are disappearing. The Chatchai Chunhawan government

suspended logging concessions in the country. Thus, the logging merchants turned to other areas which are still covered with forests in order to maintain their income. Thailand's major logging companies held high hopes of making huge profits from their logging operations in Burma, which were made possible by good relations between top Thai military leaders and the Burmese Government during that period. The Thai logging merchants tried to win logging concessions by offering huge royalty fees to the Burmese Government.

However, over the passage of time, the logging ventures in Burma have turned into nightmares for most Thai logging merchants because there are too many concessionaires. To date, as many as 30 Thai logging companies have been allowed to operate in Burma. Besides paying royalty fees to the Burmese Government, the merchants also have to spend millions of baht to open roads to haul logs from Burma across the border to Thailand. Even worse, the Thai merchants have to pay protection fees to minority rebels to fell the logs located mostly in rebel-controlled areas. "In spite of these problems, most of the Thai logging merchants still want to continue their business hoping to get returns for their investments in years to come."

The latest serious blow to the Thai logging merchants was the Burmese Government's decision to sharply increase royalty fees for logging concessions. The Thai logging merchants have tried to negotiate with the Burmese Government to ask it to review the royalty fees, but the Burmese agriculture minister has tried to delay this issue.

Their bad luck seems to be endless. The logging merchants have requested that the government extend for another two years leases of the bonded warehouse for Burmese logs so they can later be exported to other countries. "However, a meeting of the Economic Project Screening Committee in October turned down their request on the grounds that granting them would give the world community, especially the United States, more ammunition to attack Thailand for openly supporting the Burmese Government which destroys forests, and this in turn could lead to international political and trade problems. Now there are moves afoot in the United States to boycott some Thai agricultural and fishing products that use raw materials from Burma."

The logging merchants are seriously affected since they cannot export their timber and local timber prices are not as high as they expected. "During the past few weeks, four big logging companies have been trying to directly lobby the concerned cabinet ministers, such as the commerce minister and the agriculture minister, for permission to extend storage of the wood in the bonded warehouse for six months." These companies seem to be confident that they will finally have their way. "The government is now likely to make a decision to adjust its foreign policy towards Burma in order to reduce its economic ties with that country to avoid a high profile in dealing with the Burmese Government."

Active behind-the-scenes as well as open maneuvering for the lucrative logging business may lead to extensive forest destruction in both Thailand and Burma. "If the government continues to promote the logging business, it will be denounced by the international community, particularly the United States. The government should give the matter thorough consideration if it may be reminded of the problem."

Farm Minister on Fighting Trade Protectionism

BK0611015991 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 Nov 91 p B12

[Text] Thailand will push the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to speak on behalf of developing countries against trade protectionism at the Uruguay Round of talks of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

Anat Aphaphirom, agriculture and cooperatives minister, said FAO should play a more active role in helping developing countries fight against trade barriers and have more authority in setting Gatt trade policy.

"FAO" has so far limited its role to helping farmers and promoting agricultural production. It is now time for the organization to participate more in the area of trade," said Anat.

The minister said Thailand will propose that FAO play a larger role in the Gatt trade talks at the organization's 26th conference to be held in Rome from Nov 9 to 28.

Thai delegates, Anat said, will also raise three other topics—fisheries, tropical forests and the role of women in the agricultural sector—for discussion at the upcoming FAO session.

Anat said Thailand will bring up the fisheries limitations it faces due to overlapping territorial waters with neighbouring countries and call for more cooperation to solve the problem.

On tropical forests, Anat said Thailand will propose that the operational plans to protect forest areas mapped out earlier by FAO be put into practice. It will also tell the conference that Thailand has undertaken forest conservation by imposing a nationwide logging ban, setting up more national parks and wildlife sanctuaries and promoting reforestation of public lands.

The minister said he will ask the FAO session to help design operational and management plans to boost the role of women in the agricultural sector.

Anat said he is scheduled to meet with Gen [General] Chit Swe, Burma's agriculture and forestry minister, at the FAO conference to discuss bilateral cooperation in fisheries and forestry on the governmental and private levels.

He added that he will meet Australia's agriculture minister and the FAO director during the conference.

Paper Examines Cabinet Decision on Patent Bill*BK0511113591 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 27 Oct-2 Nov 91 p 18*

["Economic Report: Medical Patent—Who Is the Real Villain?"]

[Excerpts] The cabinet decision last week to approve in principle the medical patent bill as proposed by the Commerce Ministry may appear to most people to be the final chapter of the medical patent issue, but it is merely the beginning of direct confrontation between the Commerce and the Public Health Ministries, whose stances are different.

Although at the cabinet meeting the Public Health Ministry did not articulate its opposition to the principle and thrust of the bill, Deputy Minister Atthasit Wetchachiwa demanded that the grace period for medical patents be extended to four years instead of 180 days as proposed in the original bill. The Commerce Ministry, which is in charge of the patent bill, cannot help but feel that the Public Health Ministry is playing a game.

It is common knowledge that U.S. pressure has been the major force pushing Thailand to amend its patent law. For the past two to three years the United States has been threatening Thailand with Article 301 of its Trade Act for Thailand to provide protection for intellectual property rights. [passage omitted]

Practically speaking, "new medicines" which apply for registration in Thailand will not receive legal protection immediately after the 180 days stipulated in the original bill; there are other steps at the Commercial Registration Department and the Food and Drug Board that require no less than seven to eight years to complete. Therefore, there is already a built-in grace period.

Moreover, Atthasit should realize that there is no way that the United States will accept the Thai proposal at the meeting in Seoul next month between Carla Hills and Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on, because this will amount to a waste of time spent in previous negotiations with Thailand.

The real purpose of Atthasit's action is, therefore, political. That is, at least he will have been seen to have played a proper role as the person responsible for public health affairs. Whatever the final outcome might be Atthasit was leaving it for the prime minister to decide.

The latest meeting of the committee reviewing intellectual property rights chaired by the Commerce Ministry permanent secretary resolved that the grace period will be 180 days and noted that the Public Health Ministry has been briefed on the matter.

It is expected that the committee's resolution will not soften the Public Health Ministry's stance because the ministry will lose face. In the end, the Commerce Ministry's version of the bill will likely override the Public Health Ministry's opposition. Atthasit will come out of

all this a good guy, while Commerce Minister Amaret will again appear as the villain in the eyes of the general public.

Deputy Commerce Minister on SRV Trade Ties*BK0311085491 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Text] Thailand and Vietnam have increased bilateral trade at a steady pace since Vietnam opened its door to foreign trade. The balance of trade has been in Vietnam's favor with Thailand recording a trade deficit of about 46 million baht for the current year. Deputy Commerce Minister M.R. Pridiyathon Thewakun told reporters after holding consultation with the visiting Vietnamese minister of agriculture and industry that prospect for future expansion of trade both ways had been discussed. Thailand exported raw sugar, smoke rubber sheet, machine tool, and polyethylene to Vietnam while importing from that country animal hide and semi-processed iron goods.

The deputy commerce minister sees bright prospect for commodity goods exchanges between Thailand and Vietnam as garment and household goods. Thailand can also look to Vietnam for raw material, such as coal, wood, iron scraps, steel, marine resources, and others.

Paper Downplays Fears of SRV-PRC Alliance*BK0511014991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Nov 91 p A8*

[Editorial: "Fears of a New China-VN Alliance Are Overblown"]

[Text] Vietnam and China today begin a historical summit to normalize their relations, which were broken off after the December 1978 Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and the subsequent border war brought on by Beijing as "punishment" for Vietnam's action.

The visit to Beijing by Vietnamese Communist Party Chief Do Muoi and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet comes less than two weeks after the signing in Paris of a peace accord for Cambodia, China's main condition for normalizing ties with Vietnam. China has agreed to stop shipping arms to the Khmer Rouge, while Vietnam has said it would halt propping-up the Phnom Penh government and has withdrawn all its military advisers from Cambodia.

With the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union, Vietnam and China realize that there are few friends around who share a common ideology. While the Soviet Union or what remains of it and Eastern Europe seek to integrate themselves with the capitalist West, communist Vietnam and China have begun to look at themselves in a new light. It is high time that the ill-will that has characterized contact between the two countries over the past 13 years come to an end.

The renewal of such ties should be no cause for alarm to us here in ASEAN. During Premier Van Kiet's visit to the region, he indicated Vietnam's interest in integrating its economy with ASEAN. China on the other hand is also looking for trade ties with Vietnam and seeks to tap the Indochinese country's burgeoning consumer market of 69 million.

The Cold War has ended. The battle now is on the economic front, to rehabilitate and transform economies in the vein of successful ones found in the region. Both China and Vietnam realize this and it is far-fetched to harbour the notion that rapprochement between the two communist countries could see a renewal of support of insurgent groups in the region as evidenced in the late 50s and 60s.

Though Vietnam and China have indicated that at the summit today the two sides will sign economic, transport and telecommunications agreements, and help each other mostly in the economic field, it should not be construed that all's well between Hanoi and Beijing. Nagging obstacles to good Sino-Vietnamese relations still remain, the most serious being the disagreement over border demarcation, with both sides claiming the Spratly and Paracel chains of islands in the South China Sea.

In 1975, as the Vietnamese victory in the South drew closer during the Vietnam War, one of Hanoi's acts was to "liberate" the Spratlys Islands from the Thieu regime and publicly stake its claim to the Chinese-occupied Paracel Islands. The long historical struggle between Vietnam and China that had been frozen by the French colonial rule and American intervention had sprung back to life. On May 7, 1975, the official daily Saigon Giai Phong (Liberated Saigon) printed a colour map of Vietnam showing not only the Spratlys but also the Chinese-occupied Paracel Islands as Vietnamese territory.

The Chinese so far have rejected any discussion of their sovereignty over the islands and in March 1988 clashed with Vietnam in a naval battle over the Spratlys. That battle sank two Vietnamese freighters and left scores dead.

While the Spratlys and Paracels are little more than sandbars and reefs, the reasons for the conflicting claims lie below the surface. Both chains of islands are rich in undersea oil and gas and within the sea areas of 310,000 square kilometres around the James Shoal alone in the Spratlys are reserves estimated at between 13 and 17 billion tonnes. Extractable oil and gas are estimated to be between 2-4 billion tonnes.

Regional analysts say if sovereignty over the Spratlys and Paracels are not resolved, the issue could turn into Asia's next flashpoint.

After having come so far from the resolution of the 13-year Cambodian conflict, it is not in the interests of either country or ASEAN if the March 1988 scenario is repeated.

Indonesia's efforts in July this year to bring together the two major claimants and other minor ones over the Spratlys was laudable. While the issue of sovereignty was sidelined, a joint system of exploitation of the islands was discussed. Further informal face-to-face meetings should be organized and the onus should be on us in ASEAN to ensure that the sovereignty issue is ultimately resolved so that the region really lives up to being a zone of "Peace, Freedom and Neutrality".

Vietnam and China today have shown a genuine willingness to normalize ties with each other, which, once again, should not be construed as an intention to replace lost Soviet patronage with a new Sino-Vietnamese alliance. It should be seen instead as the result of a new era of friendship that could integrate the two communist countries with their capitalist neighbours.

Saudis Agree To Issue Visas for Thai Maids

*BK0511031591 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Nov 91 p A1*

[Text] The relationship between Thailand and Saudi Arabia has taken a turn for the better with the Saudi authorities agreeing to issue visas to Thai women who used to work as maids in the Muslim country, said the Labour Department chief yesterday.

Department director general Yuwarat Kamonwit said Saudi authorities had recently written to the department saying that they will issue re-entry visas to those who are working as maids in Saudi Arabia and are to return to Thailand soon. He added that those who returned home earlier would not be accorded the same privilege.

A source from the department said the Saudi move suggested that Saudi Arabia had softened its attitude towards Thailand.

Thai-Saudi relations were strained after three Saudi diplomats were gunned down in separate attacks last February in Bangkok and a large portion of jewellery was stolen from a palace in Riyadh. The cases still remained unsolved at present.

The Saudi government suspended the issuance of entry visas for Thai workers wanting to work in the Middle East country shortly after the incident.

Late last month, Central Investigation Bureau commissioner Pol Lt Gen Thanu Homhuan, who is responsible for investigating the cases, said Bunia Mohammad, who was arrested by Pakistani authorities earlier, was the same suspect wanted by Thai police.

Iran 'Interested' in Building Refinery in South

*BK0511021191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Nov 91 p 17*

[Text] Iran is interested in establishing an oil refinery in southern Thailand, similar to a project being considered by Kuwait as part of the ambitious Southern Seaboard development programme.

Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on said yesterday that he met members of the Iranian Cabinet in Tehran last week to talk about setting up a refinery to process crude oil from Iran, with the refined products being distributed in Thailand and neighbouring countries.

No details were given on the distillation capacity, type and investment structure for the proposed Iranian refinery. But Mr Amaret said Iran proposes to make a feasibility study of the scheme.

Mr Amaret was in Tehran on Monday and Tuesday last week for the first Thai-Iran Economic Commission meeting, attended by First Deputy Prime Minister Habibi, Commerce Minister Vahaji, Oil Minister Aqazadeh-kho'i and Economics and Finance Minister Nurbakhsh.

Mr Amaret renewed an agreement for Thailand to buy 10,000 to 10,500 barrels per day of Iranian crude for another year. The price and terms are to be negotiated by the Iranian Finance Ministry and the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT).

The volume of Iranian crude constitutes about 5 to 10 percent of the total oil volume imported by Thailand.

Iran has offered to buy 200,000 tons of sugar from Thailand through a direct deal. Mr Amaret said he was able to respond to the offer immediately pending consultation with Thai sugar millers and traders.

Meanwhile, Iran will send a ministerial-level mission to Thailand to discuss ways to strengthen cooperation on fisheries.

The Thai delegation has suggested Iran should set up a distribution centre for Iranian products such as carpets and caviar in Thailand.

Commerce Ministry Announces Tapioca Trade Policy

*BK0611012391 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 Nov 91 p A2*

[Text] The Commerce Ministry announced yesterday its tapioca trade policy for 1991-92, during which 50 percent of the lucrative export quotas for the European Community market will be used as incentives to push exporters to sell to other markets, while 40 percent will be given based on exporters' stocks.

Allocation of the remaining 10 percent of the EC quotas of 5.25 million tonnes will be decided later, leaving open the possibility of bidding for EC quotas as was the case in 1990-91.

A distinct component of previous tapioca trade policy was the allocation of EC quotas of 600,000 tonnes to exporters through biddings.

Under the new policy, exporters are required to ship out tapioca products within 240 days following the award of EC quotas instead of 270 days as previously. The deadline will encourage exporters to increase their stocks.

The number of checks on exporters' stocks will remain unchanged at 5 times a year. As for transfer of EC quotas, firms which take over the quotas must also acquire the stocks from those who have the original right to the quotas.

In 1992, the domestic output of cassava root is projected at 21 million tonnes, according to Chare Chutraratakun, director-general of the Foreign Trade Department. With quotas carried over from the previous period, he said, Thailand will be able to ship out up to 7 million tonnes.

The department also plans to allocate 440,000 tonnes as bonus quotas in 1991-92 at a ratio of 1:1.35, meaning that exporters who ship out a tonne of tapioca to markets outside the EC will be entitled to receive a bonus quota of 1.35 tonnes.

Cabinet Approves New Commercial Centers

*BK0511134091 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in Thai 1200 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Report on 5 November Cabinet meeting]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The cabinet approved the Commerce Ministry's proposal to close the commercial centers in Madrid and Guangzhou and set up new centers in Barcelona, Ho Chi Minh City, and Guadalajara, Mexico. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Radio Comments on SRV Delegation's PRC Visit

*BK0611124591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Here is our radio commentary on the Vietnamese leaders' visit to China:

Vietnamese party leader Do Muoi said that the official visit to China of a high-level Vietnamese delegation is of great historic significance. The general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] made this statement at Beijing Airport on 5 November. He also conveyed to the people of China and the Chinese capital the warm greetings and wishes of friendship from the people of Vietnam. The statement said: Vietnam and China are two close neighboring countries. The Vietnamese and the Chinese peoples share an age-old traditional friendship and had in the past extended each other support and assistance in the struggles for independence and freedom and their endeavors to build their respective country. The Vietnamese people value dearly their friendship with the Chinese people.

The same statement said: This visit marks the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China and will be an important step fostering the restoration and development of their mutual relations in many fields—

political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technical. The relations of friendship, cooperation, and good neighborliness between Vietnam and China are based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, meet the wishes and serve the interests of the two peoples, and contribute to the cause of peace, stability, cooperation, and development in the region and the world.

The statement voiced the conviction that the current Sino-Vietnamese summit will be crowned with success and open up a new page in the relations between the two countries.

In the same vein, NHAN DAN newspaper of the CPV in an editorial described the visit as an event of great significance in the Sino-Vietnamese relations. It said: This is the first official visit by a high-level Vietnamese delegation after ten years of abnormal relations between the two countries. It came at a time when the Chinese people are continuing to pursue an open-door policy and recording considerable achievements in building their country along the socialist line with Chinese characteristics.

After pointing to the major achievements recorded by the Chinese people in the past years, the NHAN DAN editorial said: With these achievements, the People's Republic of China asserts its important role in Asia and the Pacific and the rest of the world, making an important contribution to the safeguard of peace and security.

The NHAN DAN editorial stressed the process of development of the traditional neighborly relations between Vietnam and China in the past years. It said: The Vietnamese people ardently wish to live in an environment of peace and to befriend with all other countries, first of all with the neighboring countries, to heal the wounds of war for development, prosperity, and a happy and plentiful life.

Vietnam believes that the normalized Sino-Vietnamese relations not only contribute to meeting the aspiration of the Vietnamese people but that of the Chinese people. At the same time, this actively contributes to the line for Vietnam's policy advocating renovation and expansion of international cooperation and China's reform and open-door policy. These meet the long-term and fundamental interests of the two nations.

Therefore, this visit by a high-level delegation of Vietnam confirms the urgent need for the restoration of neighborly relations and friendship between the two countries.

The NHAN DAN editorial said: In the new situation of the region and the world, the Sino-Vietnamese relations are based on the five principles, namely respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

The NHAN DAN editorial went on by saying that the Sino-Vietnamese ties will not affect a third country and conform to the trend for peace, stability, and cooperation in the region, to the aspirations of regional nations to materialize their development potential according to this trend.

The editorial recalled the recent steps taken by both countries toward normalization in such fields as political, economic, and cultural and voiced the belief that this visit is expected to be highly successful like the visit to the three ASEAN countries by Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, namely Thailand, Indonesia, and Singapore. Altogether, they will positively contribute to the cause of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, and development in Southeast Asia, Asia, the Pacific, and the rest of the world.

NHAN DAN Editorial Welcomes Visit to PRC

*BK0611043391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[6 November NHAN DAN Editorial: "An Event of Great Significance in Sino-Vietnamese Relations"]

[Text] Our country's high-level delegation has arrived in Beijing at a time when the people of China are accelerating their reforms and open-door process on a large scale and affirming their determination to continue building their country along the Chinese-style socialist path.

Under the leadership of the communist party, the Chinese people underwent the 1979-88 10-year reform process, scoring world-renowned achievements. During these 10 years, the average annual increase in agricultural and industrial output was 6.8 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively. The average annual per-capital grain output increased from 300-392 kg. All aspects of the people's life have been improved sharply. China has successfully fulfilled its Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans and taken another step toward its strategic goal of socialist construction and modernization. Earlier in this year, the Chinese congress passed the country's Eighth Five-Year Plan for socioeconomic development and set the goal—to be achieved by the year 2000—for increasing the gross national product four-fold over that of 1980.

Our people congratulate the Chinese people on these great achievements. With the achievements gained, the PRC has increasingly assured its important role in the Asia-Pacific region and the world and has, thereby, contributed greatly to maintaining world peace and security.

The documents of the seventh congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam once again pointed out as an important task the need to accelerate the process of normalizing relations with China, to gradually broaden

Sino-Vietnamese relations, and to solve the residual problems between the two countries through negotiations.

At present, it is our people's ardent desire to live in peace, and to befriend all nations, especially with neighboring countries, so they can heal the wounds of war, build and develop their country toward prosperity, plentifulness, and happiness.

We hold that the normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations will meet the aspirations of not only our people but also of the desire of the Chinese people. Simultaneously, it will also positively serve our policy to carry out renovation and broaden international cooperation as well as China's reform and open-door policy, and will benefit the fundamental and long-term interests of the two nations.

From this perspective, we note with pleasure the improvements of the Sino-Vietnamese relations culminated by the current official visit to China of a high-level Vietnamese delegation. This event of great significance has strongly affirmed the need to restore the neighborly and friendly relations between Vietnam and China.

In the recent past, there have been practical steps aimed at restoring the exchange of relations and the cooperation between the two countries in various areas in the advance toward normalizing the Sino-Vietnamese relations.

We are convinced that this official visit to China of our high-level Vietnamese delegation will be a success which, together with the fine results of the official friendship visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore of Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet, will positively contribute to the cause of peace, stability, friendship, cooperation, and development in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world.

Further on Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet Visit to PRC

WA0511132191

For PRC and Vietnamese reportage on the visit by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party and Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam to the PRC, including reports on their talks with Premier Li Peng and General Secretary Jiang Zemin, please see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 5 November China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Construction on PRC Railway Link Starts

BK0611092091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Vietnam has started laying seven kilometers of railway under construction to restore the 18 kilometer-long railway linking Lang Son Province with the Vietnam-China border area.

A number of bridges and railway stations will also be restored. Dong Dang will be built into an international railway station.

ASEAN Membership Supported by Malaysia

BK0611093091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Mahathir of Malaysia recently declared his support for Vietnam to join ASEAN. He also said regional peace will benefit from Vietnam's participation in this organization.

The present members of the ASEAN organization are Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Lao Cultural Delegation Visits 10 Oct-5 Nov

BK0511070991 Hanoi VNA in English 0555 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 5—A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Information and Culture led by Deputy Minister Paseuth Sisanon, had a working visit to Vietnam from Oct. 10-Nov. 5.

While here, it was received by Vice Premier Nguyen Khanh, and the minister and deputy minister of culture, information and sports, Tran Hoan and Vu Khac Lien.

The delegation had exchanges of experience with officials in charge of culture, information and sports in Hanoi, Haiphong and the province of Quang Ninh.

Indonesian Forestry Ministry Delegation Visits

BK0411154191 Hanoi VNA in English 1434 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 4—A delegation of the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia led by its Minister Hasrul Harahap arrived here on November 3 for a working visit as guest of the Vietnamese Ministry of Forestry.

This morning the delegation had a working session with a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Forestry headed by Minister Phan Xuan Dot. The Vietnamese side informed the Indonesian guests of the forestry situation in the country, including forest structure and management as well as business operation and training system.

Minister Phan Xuan Dot expressed his wish for further development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two forestry services in the interest of each country.

For his part, Minister Hasrul Harahap highly appreciated Vietnam's great forest potentials and important achievements recorded by the Vietnamese forestry service. He said that during this visit the Indonesian delegation would inquire into possibilities and practical conditions to step up the cooperation between the two

services. He said the Indonesian side is ready to cooperate and invest in the production of plywood, first of all would grant scholarships to Vietnamese forestry cadres for study in Indonesia and the two as to enhance the bilateral cooperation. [sentence as received]

Australia Plans To Open New Trade Offices

BK0411070891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] The Australian Government has announced that Australia will open new trade offices in Vietnam to help boost trade for the next three years. The Australian trade and overseas development minister will lead an economic delegation to Vietnam this month.

Medical-Pharmaceutical Seminar Held With France

BK0511072791 Hanoi VNA in English 0605 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 5—A Franco-Vietnamese medicopharmaceutical seminar, the first of its kind between the two countries, was held at the Hanoi Medical College here on November 4 and 5 with the participation of Health Minister Pham Song and French Ambassador J.C. Blanchemaison.

The seminar is co-sponsored by the economic services of the French Embassy, the French National Trade Union of Pharmaceutical Industry and the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health. It discussed a wide range of priority issues of the Vietnamese health service such as antibiotherapy, anti-inflammatory and antipyretical medicine and the treatment of infectious, tropical and cardio-vascular diseases. The French side also brought up some questions regarding medication regulations and policies in France.

This is also an occasion for French laboratories to introduce the most recent achievements of the French pharmaceutical industry and some special medicaments for commonly met diseases in Vietnam.

A similar seminar will be held in Ho Chi Minh City on November 8 and 9.

Netherlands Government Grants Aid for Fertilizer

BK0411152791 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11—The Dutch Government has decided to grant 8.5 million florin as direct aid and 4.5 million florin as aid through the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to Vietnam for the purchase of fertilizer.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, on the behalf of the Vietnamese Government, has sent a message of thanks to the Dutch Government and people for their assistance to Vietnam people. He expressed his wish for

the further consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Boat People Issue

BK0311125191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Oct 91

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by Hoang Huan: "Objectivity and Humanity, An Effective Solution to the Illegal Emigrants"—date not given]

[Text] Emigration is a normal phenomenon in the social life of mankind. The emigration of men was caused by economic, political, and social factors, as well as by natural calamities that changed the living conditions. The density of emigration in each country differs from others, and measures to resolve emigration vary depending on each nation's conditions and customs.

In this country, emigration has been a prolonged affair in characteristically Vietnamese respects for the past 30 to 40 years. It is a complex and embarrassing problem affecting the disposition of society. According to documents of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], there are a large number of illegal Vietnamese boat people at various refugee camps in Southeast Asia. More than 55,000 of them are in Hong Kong, about 13,000 in Indonesia, 10,000 in Malaysia, and almost 15,000 in Thailand. This problem has caused difficulties for Vietnam and the countries concerned.

On the basis of adhering to objectivism and humanitarianism, our state has carefully studied the issue and deliberately calculated its capability—with coordination from international organizations and countries concerned—with the aim of resolving the problem. In our careful analysis to find the causes and measures to effectively resolve this issue, we have found that there are many causes leading to illegal departures. These include the consequences of the prolonged wars of the past, setbacks in economic development, slow adaptation to the social system, and departures necessary for family reunions.

However, one of the main problems at present is that hostile forces abroad, with their policy against Vietnam, have persistently used this issue to smear Vietnam and undermine its prestige in the international arena, while attempting to create chaos in our country. They even made use of this issue politically by contacting with and integrating these illegal departures into a reserve force for undermining Vietnam on a long-term basis. At a glance into the past, we may clearly see this. In 1954, when we defeated the French colonialists and totally liberated the North, the hostile forces lured and forced more than 800,000 Vietnamese Catholics to leave the North for the South, telling them that Jesus Christ had left for the South and that Catholics would not allowed to live under communism. In 1975, at the brink of the collapse of U.S. neocolonialism in the South, a program of evacuation of Vietnamese people abroad was launched, which caused a bloodbath of tens of thousands

of people who fled the country. These hostile forces also persistently launched a campaign using human rights to incite the people. They used this humanitarian issue to realize their politically dark scheme. It can be said that along with this scheme, they have resorted to the economic embargo against Vietnam, a country with a weak economy after prolonged wars, setbacks in development, and difficulties in daily life. Moreover, groups of bad elements have organized illegal departures for many Vietnamese people who were incited by wrong information. As a result, the number of illegal departures has increased considerably. In 1991, illegal departures are still prevalent and have caused numerous difficulties for Vietnam.

In fact, Vietnam has consistently maintained its position of adhering to objectivism and humanitarianism to resolve this complex problem because it is a humanitarian issue involving the lives of millions of people and many parties concerned.

Vietnam has strengthened relations with international organizations, parties concerned, and nations in the region to create a better understanding and discuss measures to appropriately resolve this issue. On 30 May 1979—when attending an international conference on refugees in Geneva, Switzerland—Vietnam and the UNHCR reached an important agreement on the orderly departure program [ODP]. Under this agreement, Vietnamese are allowed to leave the country for reunion with their families. Vietnam has also held talks with countries concerned to receive repatriate Vietnamese refugees. In the country, Vietnam has strived to educate and urge Vietnamese not to flee the country, while strengthening functional forces to stop all illegal departures at the border areas and seriously deal with the organizers of these departures.

In April 1980, the UNHCR and the Institute of Law on Humanity in Manila convened a conference on international protection and settlement of Asian refugees. The conference called on seven nations, including Vietnam, to draft an international convention on Asian refugees, and as a result a number of rational documents have been drafted to resolve this issue. Vietnam has proposed humanitarian and nonpolitical measures aimed at foiling the hostile forces' scheme to nurture, train, and use illegal departures to oppose their fatherland.

In June 1989, the United Nations convened an international conference on Indochinese refugees in Geneva because the issue has developed in a complicated manner. The fact that third countries have not been able to meet the increasing number of refugees from Indochina has affected the implementation of the existing agreements. However, in a spirit of cooperation, we have reached an overall CPA [expansion unknown] program aimed at gradually resolving this issue. The program stipulated that those who are not refugees must be repatriated to their countries in accordance with international practice, and countries concerned must show responsibility toward their citizens. In the process

of implementing the agreement, we have taken many concrete measures to receive boat people who are voluntarily repatriated and have accelerated the ODP and the Amerasians issue. However, Vietnam resolutely opposes forcible repatriation. In fact, we have applied drastic measures against illegal departures, strengthened patrol at border areas and points of departure. We have discovered and promptly arrested many organizers of these illegal departures and have seriously dealt with them in accordance with the law. We have also implemented reform and renovation to improve living standards and stabilize the people's daily life.

Since March 1989, Vietnam has received more than 10,000 voluntarily repatriated boat people from Hong Kong and ASEAN countries under the CPA program and bilateral agreements with countries concerned. Proceeding from its humanitarian policy, Vietnam has helped the voluntarily repatriated boat people resettle and stabilize their lives in Vietnam without discrimination, despite the fact that their departure was in violation of state law.

These are great efforts made by Vietnam, the UNHCR, countries concerned, and other international organizations. Moreover, the European Community, under the EC-Vietnam program, has agreed to provide financial aid to help partially pay the expenses in stabilizing the life of the voluntarily repatriated boat people, and to develop the economy in regions where most illegal departures have taken place.

Northern Provinces Enjoy Bumper Rice Crop

*BK0511092791 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network
in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Summary] "In this year's 10th-month rice crop, the northern provinces have planted rice on 1,273,450 hectares or 99.4 percent of the planned target." It is reported that while rice was growing, "leaf rollers ravaged nearly 200,000 hectares," and that "the area hit by rice yellows has amounted to 150,000 hectares or so." However, thanks to timely efforts to supply insecticide to local peasants, damage caused by insects and blights have been minimized.

"If there are no calamities such as rainstorms, within a few days from now, the north as a whole will be likely to reap its most successful 10th-month rice crop ever. Given the fact that the 1987 10th-month rice crop successfully yielded an unprecedentedly high rice output of 28 quintals per hectare, it is certain that the 1991 10th-month rice crop will surpass the 1987 level by 5-7 percent. Initial reports on rice yields from various provinces have been very encouraging, with 42 quintals per hectare recorded in Thai Binh, 39 quintals per hectare in Hai Hung, 38 quintals per hectare in Ha Nam Ninh, 36 quintals per hectares in Haiphong, and 33.5 quintals per hectare in Hanoi.

"Many districts in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Hai Hung Provinces have attained a rice output of 55-65

quintals per hectare. Compared with last year, this year's 10th-month rice crop has increased by 1.8 percent in terms of area, 14 percent in terms of output, and 13 percent in terms of production volume. The total volume of rice production of the northern provinces in this 10th-month rice crop is expected to stand at no less than four million metric tons of paddy."

It is reported that "favorable weather conditions are one of the main factors that have decided the success of this 10th-month rice crop. This is the fifth 10th-month rice crop in the Red River Delta that has basically escaped typhoons and floods. Except for Typhoon No. 6 which hit and caused some damage to Ky Anh District of Nghe Tinh Province on 16 August, other typhoons and tropical depressions did not affect the north. If there was any damage from these typhoons, it would be very minimal."

Industrial Output Value for Past 10 Months Cited

*BK0511072091 Hanoi VNA in English 0602 GMT
5 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov .5—In the first ten months of this year, the heavy-industrial output was valued at VN dong 1,475 billion representing 90 percent of the yearly plan.

The best units which achieved 76 percent or more of their yearly plan are the Vietnam Oil and Gas Corporation, the Vietnam Steel Corporation, the Fertilizer and Basic Chemicals Corporation, the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Corporation, the Motors and Farm Machine Corporation and the Vietnam Electronics and Informatics Enterprise.

Nguyen Van Linh at Ho Chi Minh City Congress

*BK0111142591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Oct 91*

["Excerpt" of address by Nguyen Van Linh, advisor to the party Central Committee, at the closing meeting of the fifth second-round congress of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization held 22-26 Oct in Ho Chi Minh City—announcer read]

[Text] After citing and highly appraising the dynamism of the city party organization in socioeconomic development and pointing out its limitations and remaining problems, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, advisor to the party Central Committee said:

First of all, the party organization should adequately realize the role and responsibility of Ho Chi Minh City that is a great economic center, a cultural and technological center, a great communication link, and an important international commerce center. The city is also a target of multifarious sabotage by the enemies in their strategy of peaceful evolution. Based on a correct view of the city's stature, the party organization will correctly assess the subjective and direct causes of achievements as well as errors and difficulties in the course of its leadership and implementation. Only by clearly realizing

and correctly analyzing the causes of the real status, can we see thoroughly the emergency of the situation and the rigor of objective demands, and on this basis, can we be fully aware of our responsibility, primarily the responsibility of the party organization's new executive committee to the people in the city and throughout the country as well in the current juncture and turning point. Dynamic organization and implementation must be based on political steadfastness to allow us to assert our belief in the close link between the ideal of national independence and socialism.

Faced with the extremely complex development of the world situation, more than ever before we must regularly assert the principled issues of renovation, ensure political stability, primarily ideological stability to create conditions for accomplishing high results in organization and implementation.

In the same way the city party congress concluded that ideological stability is stability of stability. [sentence as heard] In this connection, the ideological struggle remains fierce and requires that cadres and party members be firm under all circumstances. This requires us to thoroughly understand the fundamental viewpoints of the seventh party congress and, at the same time, to know how to foretell the situation and detect properly and solve satisfactorily the newly emerging problems so as to achieve high results in renovation.

We should make everybody well aware that shifting from the mechanism of subsidization to the multisectoral economy along the market mechanism under state management control is a completely correct path. This policy aims to liberate social capabilities. At the same time, we should see clearly that the market economy is also a favorable breeding ground for various kinds of social negativism. The permission to allow a series of credit installations to exist in the city is concrete evidence. If in the process of leadership and implementation we fail to estimate the situation and promptly detect the newly emerging problems, we will be easily vacillated and confused when negativism appears or the situation becomes complicated.

Enhancing our ability to organize and implement our work is also the process to perfect our new management mechanism aiming to develop production and business, primarily in the financial and banking areas such as funds, taxes, market prices and so on. Primary installations must have initiative and self-reliance. Since state management control exists, there is then a relationship between small and large scale organizations. As a result, the city government must be fully aware of its responsibility to primary installations. And the central government must also be aware of its responsibility to the city.

I see many problems in the taxation domain, such as shortfalls, irrationalities, and duplicate tax levies on many installations. I suggest that you devote much effort to studying and recommending proper taxation measures so that the sector can function properly as a

leverage to stimulate and guide production and business and not as a hindrance to production and business, especially in the state-run economy.

In renovating state management control and enhancing its effectiveness, we must first of all clarify and accomplish correctly the system of responsibility and the authority of collectives and each individual on the strength of specific assignments. This is similar to what you, the delegates to this congress, have pointed out regarding the importance of enhancing the system of individual responsibility along with commensurate authority as prescribed by law.

Beside quickly separating state administrative management from the managerial control of production and business, we must particularly pay attention to the satisfactory settlement of the relationship between the party and the administration at all levels of the city. The state that is entrusted with power by the people, must be responsible to the people for comprehensively managing all aspects of social life. Leading party committees must ensure the promotion of the active and creative role of the administration. Under the condition that the party leads the administration, the party-people relationship is manifested concretely and intensively by the role of the state, the fatherland front, and mass organizations. Party organizations and members must operate within the framework of the Constitution and law. We should overcome both erroneous tendencies of undertaking work for others and encroaching on the work of the administration or wavering party leadership, especially in the socioeconomic domains.

As a result, we must pay even more attention to renovating the scope and procedure of party leadership, primarily over the administration and mass organizations. Experience has clearly shown that the key question in renovating politics and achieving socialist democracy is to clearly determine the function of party leadership and state management. There should be specific regulations on the relationship between party organizations and agencies of the administration and mass organizations from the city down to grassroots levels to ascertain that each organization can operate in accordance with its function and mission, the party statutes, state law, and the Constitution.

This process requires special action to intensify control and inspection. Attention should also be paid to summarizing experiences in practical work, along with raising the standard of theoretical knowledge. In fact, renovation is to perfect the political system in our country and to establish socialist democracy. As a result, enhancing our organizational and performance abilities also constitutes a process of expanding democracy, primarily inside the party, along with guaranteeing democratic activities in the society.

We resolutely oppose bureaucratism and behavior infringing on the people's mastery. At the same time, we must also prevent extremist attitudes of those who take

advantage of democracy to sow disturbances or harm honest people. This requires that the expansion of democracy must be closely linked with discipline and law.

Finally, abilities to organize and perform are decided by the quality of cadres. This is also the process of renovating and reorganizing the party, and enhancing the leadership and militancy of the party organization, which particularly involves the organization of party life activities under various forms and the renovation of the operational mechanism of the city party committee, the administration, and mass organizations at the grassroots level as mentioned in the party statutes.

Through implementing the political task, we must attentively build a firm and strong political force both ideologically and organizationally, aiming not merely at developing the tradition of linking the party closely to the people, but also at making the party more deeply and broadly rooted among the people in order to oppose all enemy plots to carry out peaceful evolution.

I propose that the party organization's fifth committee discuss measures to renovate the mass motivation task under the new situation. The vitality of party resolutions lies in the attachment between party organizations and the masses, which is the people's heart. Party organization resolutions can become realities only when the administration can materialize them and know how to organize a revolutionary movement of the people in order to implement them. It is necessary to promptly hold symposiums on ideological tasks and to perfect party bases in order to fight corruption and renovate the management mechanism and state management task. In order to summarize and draw on experiences, we should enhance the intellectual, organizational, and performance abilities of leading cadres of all ranks. To consolidate and restore the people's confidence, it is important to purify our ranks and enhance the quality of our cadres. Action should be taken under various forms to rid the party of politically and ethically degenerate and deviant members who have caused division, factionalism, and corruption, and who have oppressed the people. At the same time, attention must be paid to rejuvenating the party membership and increasing the number of workers, intellectuals, and women in the party organization.

The process of reorganizing the party must be linked closely to continued action to renovate the contingent of cadres and the cadre task. It can be said that this is one of the factors which the city party organization should promptly deal with in its fifth tenure. First of all, geniuses must be treasured. A mechanism must be established to detect and promote good cadres and to impeach cadres so as to ensure democracy and collectivity in performing the cadre task. At the same time, localism, departmentalism, imposition, or formalistic democracy in the selection and placement of cadres must be prevented.

I would like to remind you that during the course of implementing the new economic policy, Lenin several times instructed that the key to the whole task was the selection of people and the control of their performance.

Dear comrades: To increase the ability to organize and perform constitute a process of coordinating activities among various sectors, echelons and mass organizations, aiming to create a revolutionary mass movement in which the mass media as well as the cultural and artistic activities play a very important role in the course of organization and implementation in two ways—the party and the state come to the people, and the people come to the party and the state. By personally watching reports from radio and in the press, I have learned about the remedial action taken by the city party committee as well as about the criticism of readers and some definite adjustments made by the newspapers. However, as yet, some mass media agencies are still manifesting erroneous political viewpoints as specified in the political report of the city party committee to the congress.

Nevertheless, to be fair, I must say that the city's mass media agencies, as well as the central press operating in the city, have exerted much effort and have positively contributed to the renovation process, achieving democratization by and large, and democratizing information in the city in particular.

I am convinced that with the concern, fostering care, and assistance of the party committees, the administration and the management agency involved—particularly the concern with ensuring political steadfastness, professional ability, and enhanced quality—the contingents of mass media agencies will certainly receive continued and even greater levels of contributions to the ideological battlefield in order to promptly encourage new factors and good experiences and, at the same time, sternly criticize negativism under the forms of conservatism, authoritarianism, corruption, smuggling and so forth. Particularly, those behaviors at variance with the party resolutions and the state law which encroach on the people's interests must be strongly criticized.

I cordially wish and believe that the party organization, together with the people of all circles, has sought many measures to make contributions to the renovation and democratization process, and that you will continue to bring into play dynamism and creativity in order to join in with the party organizations and people of other provinces in the south and countrywide to promptly translate the seventh party congress resolutions into realities in life, for the sake of the people's prosperity and the country's power, and in keeping with the socialist line.

Le Phuoc Tho at Seminar on Front Organizations

*BK0411123991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] From 31 October to 2 November in Qui Nhon city of Binh Dinh Province, the party Central Committee

Mass Mobilization Department held a seminar on renovation of the organizational and operational systems of the front and other mass organizations in the 11 central coastal and highland provinces. Comrade Le Phuoc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the seminar.

Speaking at the seminar, representatives from 11 central coastal and highland provinces pointed out the actual situation in their localities and the tasks and specific and diversified models in mass mobilization work, such as the movement to build the countryside, transmit electricity to the rural areas, engage in irrigation work, and jointly step up economic development in Quang Binh as well as the movement among women to help each other engage in economic work, bring up children, and provide healthcare for women and children in Binh Dinh. They also expounded many different views on the issue of the organizational and operational systems front and other mass organizations at the district level.

Summing up the seminar, Comrade Phan Minh Tanh, member of the party Central Committee and head of its Mass Mobilization Department, pointed out the existing difficulties, shortcomings, and weaknesses in the organizational and operational systems of the front and other mass organizations. He said:

In the immediate future, the front and other mass organizations must perform their work in such a way as to disseminate the seventh party congress's resolution to the masses and encourage the entire people to contribute their views to or take part in drafting the amended Constitution, while satisfactorily carrying out work related to religions and youths and consolidating and building up mass organization at the grass-roots and district levels.

Vu Oanh Attends An Giang Party Congress

*BK0411125191 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network
in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] The fifth second-round congress of the An Giang provincial party organization was held recently with the participation of Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

During the past five years, the An Giang provincial party organization exerted great efforts in providing intensive guidance for the development of the multicomponent commodity economy aimed at maximizing all production capabilities, especially in agriculture. In 1990, An Giang's grain output reached 1.5 million metric tons, an increase of 62 percent over 1985, making it the province with a rapid pace of increase in grain output. Its export value stood at \$63 million, an increase of 2.1 times compared with the planned norm.

However, the province's agricultural production has not yet developed comprehensively, with livestock breeding accounting for only a low percentage. Industry, small

industry, handicrafts, and the farm product processing industry in particular are still weak and poor. Cross-border smuggling remains a complex problem. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed laborers account for 11 percent of the total labor force and the rate of population growth is still high.

As far as party building work is concerned, the inspection and management of party members in An Giang, which have been defined as the permanent duties of all party committee echelons, have brought about many satisfactory results. In the recent past, the party organization has taken disciplinary action against nearly 1,800 party members and recruited more than 3,000 new ones.

However, there is a limit in the expansion of party membership among intellectuals, competent producers, and people of Khmer and Cham nationalities, and importance has not yet been attached to furnishing party members at the grass-roots level with education concerning lifestyle and ethical and revolutionary quality.

Dong Nai Holds Second-Round Party Congress

*BK0411074391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] According to a Dong Nai-based Voice of Vietnam correspondent, the fifth second-round party organization congress of Dong Nai Province was held from 28 October-1 November. Comrade Nguyen Dinh Tu, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and directed the congress.

Fully understanding the contents of the seventh party congress resolution and heightening the sense of responsibility toward the party and people, the delegates held discussions to further clarify issues relating to the local socioeconomic development. Most of the views agreed with the issues mentioned in the political report of the provincial party organization executive committee.

The congress set forth the goals to be fulfilled during the 1991-95 term as follows:

It is necessary to firmly grasp the characteristics of the province and resolutely make efforts to turn Dong Nai into a province with highly developed industrial and agricultural structures.

As concrete objectives, continued efforts are needed to organize production and investment activities in such a way as to meet the requirements of the multisectorial commodity economy. It is important to see that key state-operated economic sectors play a leading role in the local economy. Steps must be taken to achieve an average annual increase of 10 percent in the local economic growth rate. Efforts must be made to ensure that by 1995, the per capita income will reach 350 dollars per year.

As for the industrial production alone, efforts must be made to guarantee an increase of 14.3 percent per year.

Plans must be worked out to develop varied forms of economic and technological support services to help promote production and resolve the unemployment problem.

Regarding agriculture, it is necessary to grow crops of high economic value and increase the output of crop cultivation and animal husbandry in order to secure an annual increase of 9.5 percent in the agricultural production.

Regarding party-building work, the congress stressed the need to renovate everyone's thinking and workstyle as well as to revamp party organizations so that the latter will become firm and strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally.

It is necessary to effectively overcome negative phenomena and shortcomings. Resolute measures must be taken against individualism, opportunism, factionism, departmentalism, and attempts to sow disunity among party members. Efforts are needed to build pure, firm, and strong party installations.

The congress elected forty-seven comrades to a fifth term in the Dong Nai provincial party organization executive committee.

VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 5 Nov

*BK0511072191 Hanoi VNA in English 0600 GMT
5 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 5—The press today report that party General Secretary Do Muoi and Premier Vo Van Kiet left here this morning for a 5-day official visit to China at the invitation of General Secretary Jiang Zemin of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Premier Li Peng of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, NHAN DAN carries an article on China's achievements in its 10-year economic renovation from 1979 to 1989.

All the papers here report on press conference held here yesterday afternoon by the Ministry of Culture, Information and Sports on Premier Vo Van Kiet's recent visit to Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore.

They report on the Netherlands decision to grant 13 million florins (USD 7 million) to Vietnam, for the purchase of fertilizers, on the current visit here by Indonesian Minister of Forestry Hasjrul Harahap, on a

week-long visit ended today by a delegation of the Lao Ministry of Culture and Information.

An international seminar on the role of the trade unions in transnational companies was held in Ho Chi Minh City on Oct.29-Nov.2 with financial assistance from DAGA (Documentation for Action Groups in Asia), a non-governmental organisation for science, education and training in Asia, the papers say.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad is reported to have welcomed Vietnam into the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The papers report that the Thanh Cong textile company chalked up an export value worth 10 million USD, and the Ministry of Heavy Industry achieved 90 percent of its yearly plan also in the first ten months of this year.

Australia

Hawke Comments on Bush Trip Postponement

*BK0611093691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0800 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpts] President Bush has cancelled his Asian-Pacific tour next month because of domestic political problems. The White House says the trip to four countries in the Asia-Pacific, including Australia, has been postponed because of uncertainty over the congressional calendar. [passage omitted] Foreign affairs correspondent Graeme Dobell reports that the cancellation will reinforce skepticism in Asia about the attention President Bush gives to the region.

[Begin Dobell recording] A spokesman for Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Australia of course regretted the cancellation, but Mr. Hawke fully understood that the pressures of domestic events could force changes to travel plans. Mr. Hawke's office says it is understood that President Bush hopes to reschedule his tour, but the cancellation will add force to the argument that President Bush finds it hard to fit Asia into his new world order. That view was illustrated two weeks ago by the magazine, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, which carried a cover story claiming Asia was Mr. Bush's forgotten continent and America was neglecting the region while putting its energy into the Middle East and Europe. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Fiji

China Wants Greater Presence in Fiji Market

*BK0611102291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT
6 Nov 91*

[Text] Suva, Nov 6 (AFP)—China aims to boost trade with the South Pacific and head off Taiwanese inroads in the region by exporting more textiles through an expanded Fiji clothing industry, a visiting Chinese minister said here Wednesday.

Textile Industries Minister Wu Wenying, the most senior Chinese official to visit Fiji, said there was "great potential" for the sale of garments made here from Chinese textiles.

Wu, who is heading a Chinese trade mission to Fiji, said through an interpreter that Fiji should open more garment factories to increase its share of the market, particularly in men's shirts and women's blouses.

China's garment industry is its largest export earner, bringing in some 13.8 billion U.S. dollars each year in foreign exchange and employing 13 million people.

The garment industry here has swelled rapidly since the government began giving incentives to overseas investors in the wake of the 1987 coups. It has grown from 8.8

million Fiji dollars (six million U.S.) in 1987 to 159.4 million dollars (114 million U.S.) in 1990.

Textiles form a substantial proportion of Fiji's total imports from China, which last year hit 30 million dollars (21 million U.S.).

The Chinese embassy, which has vigorously tried to block Taiwan's push into this region, said Wu's visit opened the way for greater contact between Beijing and Suva.

"This is the highest level ministerial contact and it will only be a start to things to come in this region," said embassy spokesman Xue Bing.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun made a one-day stopover in May 1990 prior a five-nation South American tour.

During China's last trade mission here to sell light industrial and electrical goods, footwear and kitchenware in July 1990, Fiji's Foreign Ministry endorsed a Chinese proposal to open a trade centre in Suva.

China has become a major economic partner for Fiji, particularly since Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara visited Beijing in April 1990.

China will buy 55,000 tonnes of Fiji sugar this year, an increase of 37 percent.

Beijing's burgeoning aid to Fiji in recent years has been directed towards power stations, rice farming and health. This year, it also provided a soft loan to build a 30 million dollar (21 million U.S.) international convention centre in Fiji's capital.

Fiji's government recruited ten doctors from China last year and the United Nations supplied five more to help fill a vacuum created by the exodus of ethnic Indian and Chinese specialists after the coup.

China's Vice Minister for Health Gu Ying-qi has said Beijing is interested in developing traditional medicine here.

Beijing has also promised defence cooperation, following Taiwan's provision of military aid.

Government officials here said Taiwan offered more trade prospects to Fiji than China, but that Beijing supplied more development aid than Taipei.

Fiji's trade with Taiwan has trebled over the past three years since Suva upgraded Taiwan's diplomatic status, allowing it to operate a regional trade mission.

Papua New Guinea

Government To Send More Troops to Bougainville

*BK0511061291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government is to send more troops to the secessionist island of Bougainville

despite a warning the move could lead to bloody fighting. Authorities in Port Moresby say they do not believe the violent clashes on the island at the weekend were part of the renewed campaign by Bougainville Revolutionary Army. Stephanie Kraft reports:

[Begin Kraft recording] Defense Forces claimed to have killed 15 members of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] early on Sunday. They claimed almost 100 soldiers were ambushed by 40 secessionists on the (Salau) Penininsula. Only six defense personnel were injured. The BRA has not yet claimed responsibility.

Defense Minister Mr. Banais Sabumei said more troops will still go to Bougainville to help in the reconstruction program. Despite a warning from cabinet colleague, John Momis, a bloody confrontation may result. [end recording]

BRA Rebels Attack Security Forces Camp

*BK0611064091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Text] The Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] has confirmed that it approved a raid on a Papua New Guinea Security Forces camp on the island at the weekend. The BRA also confirmed that 15 of its members had died in the clash on the northern part of Bougainville.

The BRA leader, Francis Ona, said the raid had been approved because of advancements by the security forces from neighboring Buka Island to Bougainville.

Senior PNG officials had earlier said they believed the attack was not ordered by BRA commanders but was the work of young radicals.

Mr. Ona said that despite its heavy losses, the BRA would continue its fight for Bougainville independence and would not scale down its plan to stop PNG troops from advancing further into the island.

Tonga

Country Plans To Launch Communications Satellite

*BK0611102191 Hong Kong AFP in English
0833 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[By Michael Field]

[Text] Wellington, Nov 6 (AFP)—The poverty stricken Kingdom of Tonga claims to have captured rights to several key Asia-Pacific orbiting slots and is planning to launch a satellite to compete in the world's communications market. Contracts for a satellite are to be let next year for a 1995 launch.

The vehicle for Tonga's entry into space is Friendly Islands Satellite Communications Limited or Tongasat, a Tongan-registered private company whose managing director, Matt Nilson, is based in Washington.

His activities go against the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (Intelsat), a cooperative group of governments operating four satellites, as Tonga has apparently violated the cooperative spirit governing distribution of satellite slots.

Tonga is among the poorest nations in the world, home to 100,000 people on a collection of scattered islands 1,700 kilometres (1,050 miles) northeast of here.

Tongasat initially applied for 31 slots from the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) which decides allocations in the critical equatorial geostationary orbits, but was told to reduce that.

Nilson was quoted by the Matangi Tonga bimonthly magazine as saying that he had asked for that many to ensure Tongasat got what it really wanted.

Last week he told the South Pacific Conference (SPC) in the Tongan capital Nuku'alofa the IFRB had granted Tongasat six orbital positions "spanning over 150 geographical jurisdictions, from Europe to the West Coast of the United States, Canada and Mexico."

He said initial emphasis will be on a satellite parked over Kiribati at 170.75 degrees east, which would connect the United States with South East Asia.

"Financiers are ready to finance or capitalize the 500 million U.S. dollars required to launch the first generation of three sophisticated communications satellites" as soon as there are enough partners in an International Ownership Body (IOB), Nilson said.

"The signatories' profits will be substantial, as are the profits of signatories to the Intelsat system today," he added.

"All nations within the coverage area are invited to participate in the network, simply by allowing at least one entity to carry communications and TV in and out of each nation's territory on Tongasat satellites," he said.

Nilson told Matangi Tonga he expected Intelsat to object. "I know of a number of other small companies that have fought it out with Intelsat for years before they got their system in operation," he said.

A government official here familiar with Tongasat said the operation appeared genuine, but he warned, "The problem is not with the idea but with the fact that at an international level Tonga is seen as not playing the game."

The official believed the key problem with Tongasat would be raising the enormous amounts of cash needed for the satellite, ground stations and continuing operations. He said Tongasat had irritated the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and that could later pose problems.

"It's one thing to make a success out of bucking the system, but if you want to make money you have to at some stage inter-connect with other telecommunication systems. And to do that you have to conform."

